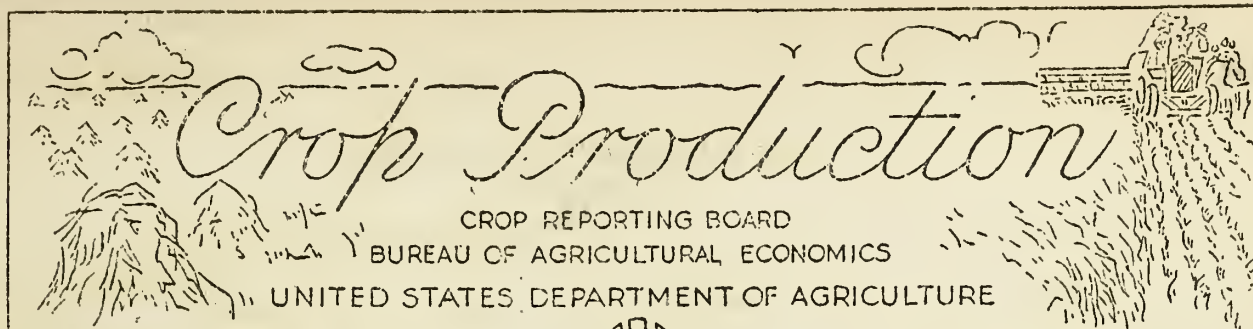


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Release: July 10, 1953

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

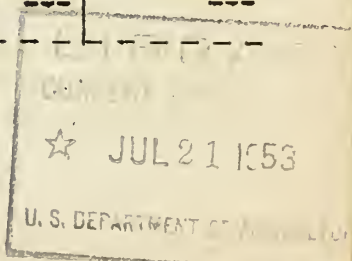
CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated: July 1, 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated June 1, 1953	July 1, 1953
Corn, all.....bu.	35.2	40.6	41.3	3,036,380	3,306,735	---	3,336,501
Wheat, all.... "	17.1	13.3	17.5	1,088,548	1,291,447	1,132,500	1,174,708
Winter..... "	17.6	20.9	17.8	797,237	1,052,801	769,884	821,372
All spring... "	15.3	11.8	16.7	291,311	238,646	1/362,616	353,336
Durum..... "	14.8	9.9	14.4	37,360	21,363	---	28,701
Other spring "	16.0	12.0	17.0	253,952	217,283	---	324,635
Oats..... "	33.5	32.8	33.4	1,324,614	1,268,230	---	1,318,820
Barley..... "	25.1	27.5	29.2	295,299	227,008	---	246,723
Rye..... "	12.2	11.5	12.7	25,837	15,910	17,087	17,422
Flaxseed..... "	9.3	9.4	9.1	38,312	31,002	---	39,955
Rice...100 lb.bag	2/2,127	2/2,468	2/2,245	35,120	48,660	---	48,439
Hay, all.....ton	1.37	1.40	1.40	102,296	104,424	---	105,274
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.75	.86	12,627	10,935	---	12,378
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.21	2.23	2.14	35,252	42,438	---	42,937
Hay, clover and timothy 3/... "	1.40	1.46	1.41	31,024	31,755	---	30,058
Hay, lespedeza "	1.07	.91	.98	7,110	5,147	---	5,981
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/1,007	2/1,319	2/1,216	17,876	16,777	---	17,140
Peas, dry field"	2/1,264	2/1,237	2/1,406	5,998	2,610	---	3,430
Potatoes.....bu.	191.2	248.6	250.9	411,007	347,504	---	376,773
Sweetpotatoes. "	93.6	86.8	93.0	54,331	26,292	---	32,697
Tobacco.....lb.	1,158	1,272	1,284	1,948,844	2,254,855	---	2,125,427
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.9	22.2	20.8	6,281	7,599	---	7,223
Sugar beets... "	13.4	15.3	15.0	10,027	10,169	---	10,925
Hops.....lb.	1,327	1,600	1,482	51,075	61,263	---	42,080
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 87	4/ 77	4/ 76	---	---	---	---

1/Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/Pounds.

3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/Condition July 1.



CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1953
 (Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated	
			June 1, 1953	July 1, 1953
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 109,224	92,499	---	102,320
Peaches....."	1/ 67,012	1/62,560	63,033	63,559
Pears....."	1/ 30,396	30,947	32,301	30,910
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,874	3,173	---	2,755
Cherries (12 States)....."	1/ 193	1/ 218	248	225
Apricots (3 States)....."	1/ 226	1/ 177	195	206

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 2/			
	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines....	106,607	121,710	122,590	124,900
Grapefruit.....	51,222	46,580	40,500	38,020
Lemons.....	12,614	13,450	12,800	11,900

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
May.....	12,338	12,056	12,610	6,105	5,938	5,872
June.....	12,393	11,879	12,349	5,095	4,991	5,051
Jan.-June Incl.	61,158	59,792	63,152	33,222	34,491	34,084

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1942-51		1952		1953	
	Per- cent 3/	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 3/	1,000 bushels	Per- cent 3/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	26.9	745,038	22.9	599,740	33.2	995,279
Wheat (old crop)	9.0	92,519	6.4	63,079	5.6	72,840
Oats (" ")	16.8	222,018	18.6	245,772	17.4	220,067
Barley(" ")	15.2	47,530	15.0	38,046	11.3	25,567
Rye (" ")	13.3	4,572	7.5	1,593	9.4	1,492
Flaxseed (" ")	4/3.8	4/1,628	12.1	4,209	5.6	1,739
Soybeans.....	4/4.1	4/8,508	2.1	5,864	6.8	19,877

1/Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 3/Percent of previous year's crop. 4/Short-time average.

Release:
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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1953
 (Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1953
	Average 1942-51	1952	harvest, 1953	percent of 1952
Corn, all.	86,447	81,359	80,694	99.2
Wheat, all.	63,910	70,585	67,225	95.2
Winter.	45,249	50,348	46,105	91.6
All spring.	18,661	20,237	21,120	104.4
Durum.	2,579	2,153	1,999	92.8
Other spring.	16,082	18,084	19,121	105.7
Oats.	39,503	38,643	39,433	102.0
Barley.	11,831	8,264	8,455	102.3
Rye.	2,108	1,385	1,375	99.3
Flaxseed.	4,107	3,309	4,401	133.0
Rice.	1,645	1,972	2,158	109.4
Sorghums (incl. sirup).	14,108	10,841	13,617	125.6
Cotton ¹ / ₂	22,029	26,922	24,618	91.4
Hay, all.	74,666	74,664	74,967	100.4
Hay, wild.	14,360	14,621	14,440	98.8
Hay, alfalfa.	15,925	19,024	20,019	105.2
Hay, clover and timothy ² / ₃	22,087	21,683	21,276	98.1
Hay, lespedeza.	6,629	5,661	6,125	108.2
Beans, dry edible.	1,791	1,272	1,409	110.8
Peas, dry field.	471	211	244	115.6
Soybeans ³ / ₄	13,300	15,643	15,781	100.9
Soybeans for beans.	11,114	14,075	14,335	101.8
Peanuts ³ / ₄	3,664	1,938	1,895	97.8
Potatoes.	2,265	1,398	1,502	107.4
Sweetpotatoes.	583	326	352	107.9
Tobacco.	1,677	1,773	1,656	93.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.	316	343	347	101.3
Sugar beets.	745	665	727	109.3
Hops.	38	38	28	74.2

¹/Acreage in cultivation July 1. ²/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
³/Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

Karl Coke

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

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GENERAL REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1953

"Good to excellent prospects in much of the main agricultural area of the country in 1953 point to the third largest crop production of record. June brought not only good "corn weather" but also good harvesting conditions for early grains and good growing conditions for spring planted crops. The severe drought in the central and southern Great Plains, while causing heavy acreage loss of crops, is causing greatest concern at present in connection with pastures and livestock. The near-record outturn of spring wheat in prospect and the above average winter wheat crop being harvested, amount to a larger than average all wheat total of 1,175 million bushels. The corn crop of over 3.3 billion bushels in prospect would be second largest of record. Farmers exceeded their planned acreages for most spring crops, and the total acreage for harvest is near the average for 1942-51, virtually the same as in 1952.

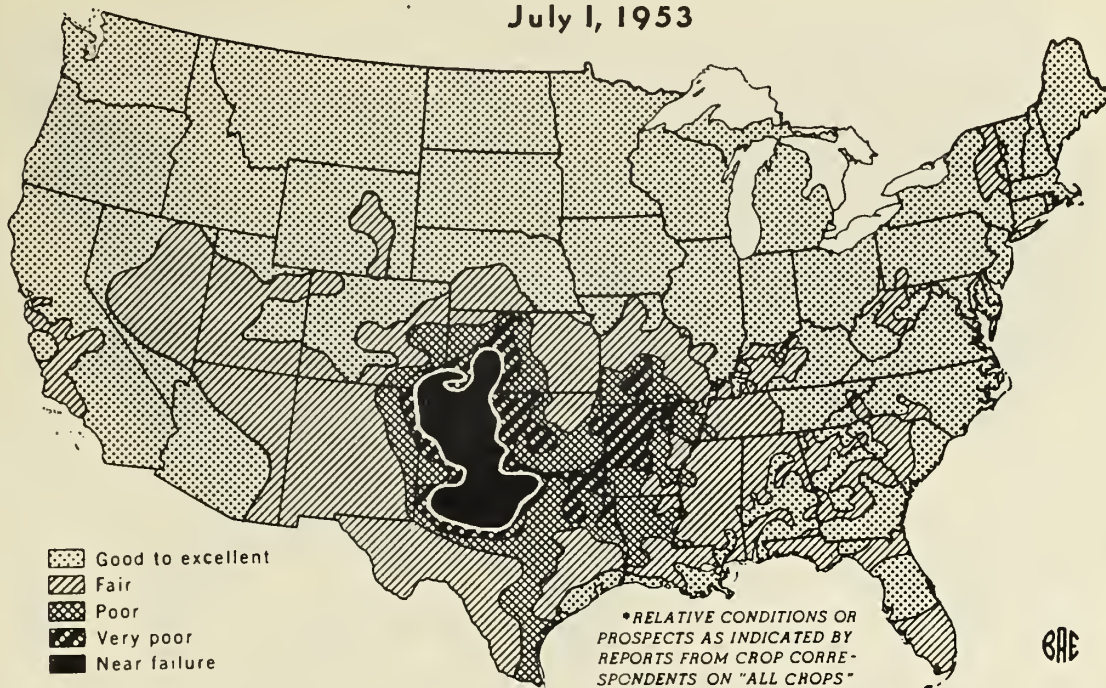
The total volume of all crops in 1953 is now indicated at about 130 percent of the 1923-52 average. If realized, this would be exceeded only by the 135.5 percent in 1948 and the 132 percent last year. In computing the index at this time, allowances are made for several crops not currently estimated, such as cotton and soybeans, at the average yield on the estimated acreages. The acreage of crops to be harvested is only about average, but high yields are expected for several major crops. The tentative yield index, at 130 is the same as in 1952 which was second only to that of 1943. For a large number of major crops, production will be relatively large, but none is expected to set a new record.

Drought in a large portion of the central and southern Great Plains area is seriously affecting pasture feed and water for livestock and damaging prospects for late growing crops. In some of this area, made up largely of adjoining portions of Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas, dryland winter wheat failed for the third or fourth consecutive season. In cotton-growing portions of the area, the date has passed for last plantings of cotton without the full intended acreage being planted. Some cotton has failed to come up and some has died. Many growers still hope for rain in July or early August to permit planting of sorghums for feed. Ranchers have been supplementing sparse pastures with grain and hay, but now that grass has failed and stockwater is exhausted, distress marketing of thin livestock have been heavy. A wide band of territory embracing eastern New Mexico, the western two-thirds each of Texas and Oklahoma, southeastern Colorado and much of Kansas is becoming increasingly droughty, with pastures and livestock suffering most severely. Another area centering in Arkansas and southern Missouri, and threatening sections of Kentucky, western Tennessee and northern parts of Mississippi and Alabama, much of which suffered drought last year, is again affected this year. An excellent crop of small grains and early hay has already been harvested there. Efforts are being made by individual farmers to salvage additional hay, straw and other forage for possible emergency feeding. To date, heaviest damage appears to have been to early corn, lespedeza and other late hay fields and pastures, mostly in southern Missouri and Arkansas. Some soybeans have died, some soybeans and cotton failed to emerge in heavy soils, but most cotton, peanuts, sweetpotatoes and other late crops in this area were still in fair to good condition in early July.

Feed grain production is a major factor in the all-crop volume. This group includes prospects for the second largest corn crop of 3,337 million bushels; a slightly below average 1,319 million bushels of oats; nearly 247 million bushels of barley--more than in 1952, but below average; and a grain sorghum crop being

CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1953

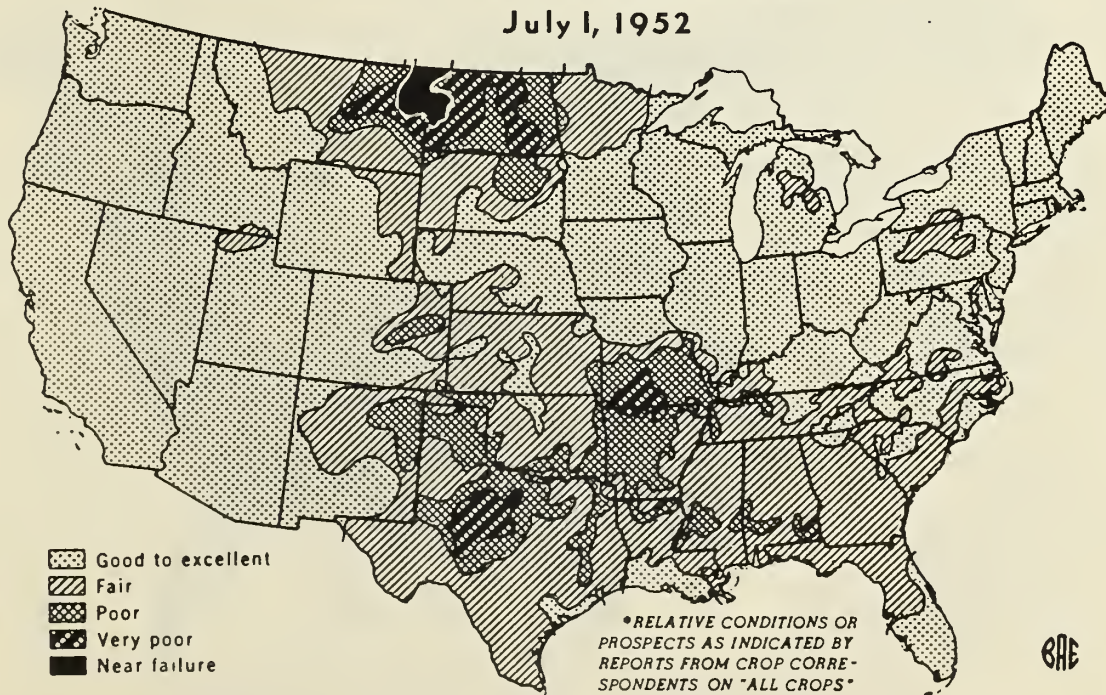


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CROP PROSPECTS*

July 1, 1952

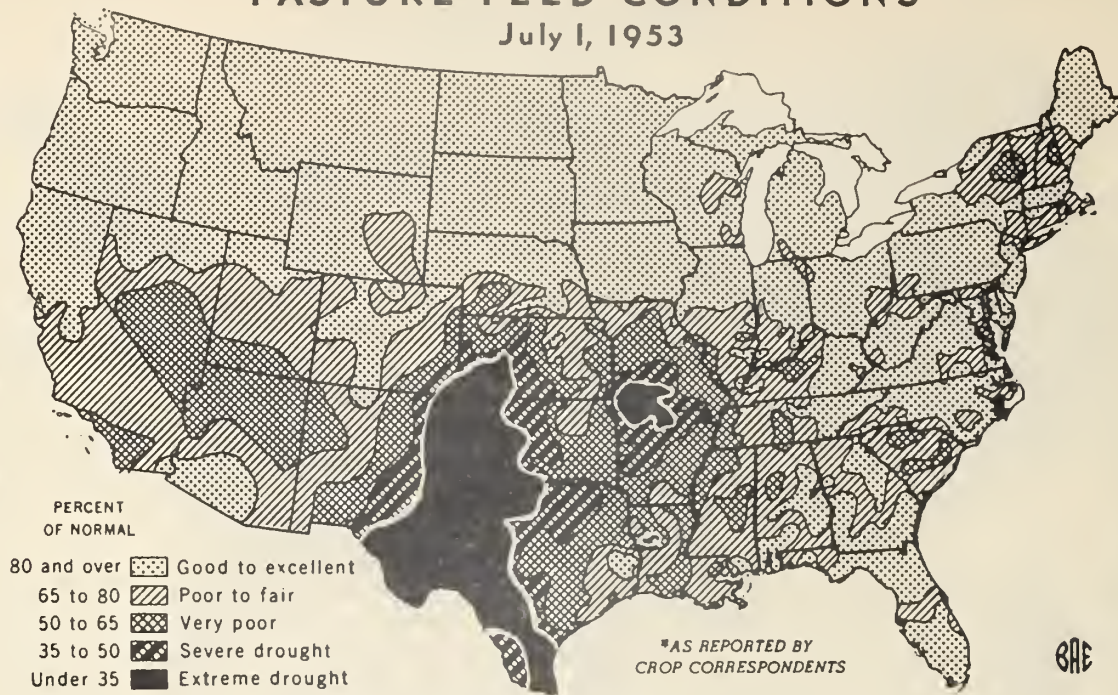


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1953



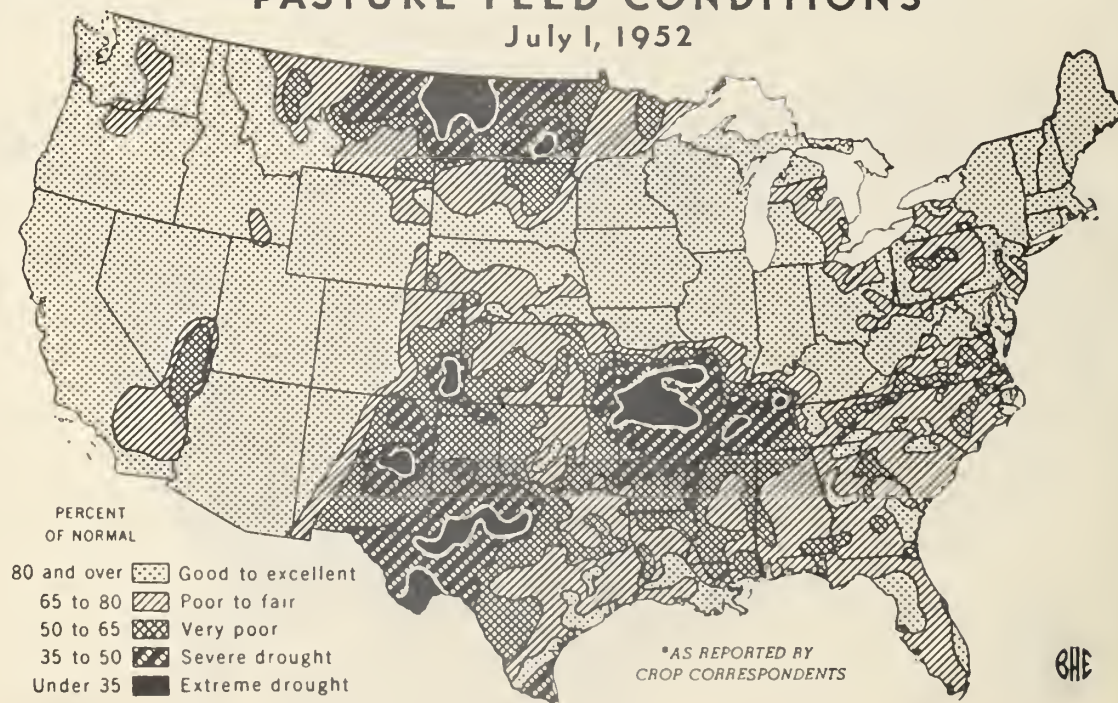
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

July 1, 1952



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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grown on a large acreage, with yield prospects as yet extremely uncertain. With carryover stocks, supplies of feed grains per animal unit will be among the largest of record. Hay supplies will be relatively large and adequate for the livestock to be fed, except in the drought area. Food grains contribute to the total an above average wheat crop, a rice crop virtually as large as last year's record, but a relatively small rye crop. A larger acreage of buckwheat than in the last few years is likely. Oilseed production will again be large. The record acreage of soybeans and favorable growing season tends to indicate another large outturn; flaxseed production of 40 million bushels is expected, slightly above average; cotton acreage is 9 percent less than in 1952; the peanut acreage is also smaller than in 1952. The tobacco crop will be 6 percent smaller than last year's large total, but well above average. A larger potato acreage and a near-record yield will result in 8 percent more potatoes than in 1952, but less than average. Sweetpotatoes also will be in larger supply than last year, but still only 60 percent of average. The 17 million bags of dry beans will be only slightly below an average outturn. The dry pea crop will be much larger than in 1952, yet only about 60 percent of average. The sugar beet tonnage, while less than last year, will be 15 percent above average. Prospects for deciduous fruits are slightly below average, with only pears and cherries above average crops.

Nearly 360 million acres of crops were planted or are growing in this 1953 crop season. This is $4\frac{1}{2}$ million more than in the 1952 season. It is over 1.2 million above the average for the 1942-51 period, when the annual totals ranged from 351 million in 1942 to 366 million in 1944. Acreage losses are expected to total about $17\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, which would be 4 million more than in 1952 and, except for 1951, largest in 14 years. In both 1951 and 1952 abandonment of winter wheat accounted for the major portion of the acreage losses; on the other hand, it made acreage available for replanting to spring-sown crops. The 342 million acres of crops which are expected to be harvested in 1953 is slightly larger than in 1952. It is, however, about 3 million acres below the average total harvested acreage in the 1942-51 period, during which annual totals ranged from 336 million in 1951 to 353 million in 1944.

Increases over the 1952 acreages are shown by most major crops. Among the exceptions is corn, for which acreage increases in most Corn Belt States fell short by 1 percent of offsetting decreases in Missouri, Kansas and the South. Tobacco and peanuts were others falling below 1952 planted acreages. Durum wheat acreage is nearly a tenth--over 200,000 acres--less than in 1952, but other spring wheat acreage increased by about 700,000 acres, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The oats acreage increases in South Dakota, Kansas and the South exceeded decreases in the North and West for a net increase of nearly 900,000 acres. Despite decreases in Minnesota and South Dakota, total barley acreage exceeds that of 1952 by nearly 100,000 acres, with increases in North Dakota, Kansas, southern and western States. Increases over 1952 were general in most producing States to increase flax by well over a million acres, sorghums nearly 3 million acres, soybeans by about 140,000 acres, all hay by over 300,000 acres, potatoes by over 100,000 acres, rice by 180,000, dry beans by 150,000 also dry peas and sugar beets rather sharply.

For the 16 crops covered by the March Prospective Plantings report, the total of current planted acreages is nearly 2 million acres larger than the total of the intended acreages. Also sharp shifts among crops resulted from weather and other factors at planting time. For corn, the 81.8 million acres planted includes sharp increases over intentions in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota, which barely offset decreases in Missouri, Kansas and the South. Similarly, little change occurred in the total of 47.8 million acres sown to oats, but decreases from

intentions in most northern States more than offset increases in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and most southern States. The 9.5 million acres sown to barley slightly exceeds earlier intentions chiefly because of a sharp increase in North Dakota, with smaller offsetting shifts in other States. For sorghums the estimated planted acreage is about a half-million above March intentions, largely because so much abandoned winter wheat acreage was available for replanting and there is an urgent need for livestock feed in the drought area of Kansas and the Southwest. There is still a serious question about whether the projected acreage will be planted, because of the need for rain. The 75 million acres in all hay is slightly larger than expected in March, as farmers apparently adjusted their acreages to probable needs.

About 400,000 more acres of spring wheat were sown than was in prospect in March. While in Minnesota and South Dakota acreages of durum were cut below intentions, these same States along with North Dakota and most Western States (except Washington) increased seedings of other spring wheat over earlier prospects. Rice seedings in Mississippi, Texas and California exceeded intentions to reach a record total of nearly 2.2 million acres sown. Increases in potato acreages over intentions in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and numerous other States slightly exceed decreases in Maine and the Northeast, Idaho and a few other States to leave the acreage virtually at the prospective total of 1.5 million acres. The sweetpotato acreage in Louisiana and several other States did not reach intentions; nevertheless the planted acreage is slightly larger than in 1952. Plantings of dry beans and dry peas exceeded intentions in nearly all producing States, so that sharp upturns in acreage over 1952 resulted. Tobacco plantings were nearly up to intentions with minor declines in most States. Sugar beets also fell slightly below the prospective acreage, with the chief decreases in Michigan and Minnesota. The acreage in peanuts is about 3 percent below the prospective and the 1952 total. A sharp increase in flax acreage in North Dakota and other increases in surrounding States raised the total nearly a half million acres above the March prospective, to 4.6 million acres. The 15.8 million acres of soybeans grown alone is slightly less than indicated in March, as increases in Minnesota, Missouri and a number of other northern States did not quite offset decreases in Kansas and the South.

While sharp shifts in acreage occurred between crops, the fact that the total now estimated is larger than that indicated by intentions would tend to indicate that weather at planting time was not the only factor affecting the outcome. Adverse weather for seeding oats likely prevented reaching full intended acreages in the Northeast and northern North Central area. Dry weather in the Southwest has limited plantings of cotton and left more land available for sorghums. But the excellent returns from new varieties of oats in the South, the grasslands programs and the need for quick replenishment of feed supplies following the 1952 drought, led to more oats and hay there, at the expense of corn and sorghums. Prevalence of wild oats in North Dakota posed a serious problem, as much early sown grain was smothered by that weed. Many fields were reworked and planted to wheat and barley, if not too late, and to flax if it were too late for grains. Favorable price prospects were likely a factor in increases for rice, potatoes, dry beans and peas.

Spring seedings and plantings were mostly completed at usual dates, but not as early as in 1952 for corn and soybeans. For grains, some central areas were able to complete seeding by early April, but wet, cold weather in a large north-eastern area and dry weather in the important Minnesota-Dakotas-Montana area

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

followed by a rainy period, delayed seeding beyond usual dates. Development was slow in May, but June weather and ample soil moisture fostered rapid growth and spring grains are only a little late. Corn planting proceeded rapidly after a slow start in the main Corn Belt and was largely completed by June 10. Soybeans were planted at about usual dates. Both corn and soybeans have made excellent progress to date and in some areas are more advanced than usual. Soil moisture supplies were mostly ample during June, except for the drought area of long-standing in the Southwest. By early July additional large areas were becoming dry in Arkansas, southern Missouri and adjacent portions. Irrigation water supplies were short in the southern Mountain areas.

Harvest of fall-sown grains was started and completed in the South at about usual dates, with good to excellent outturns. Winter wheat harvest started near the usual time in the Southwest and moved northward fairly rapidly as hot, dry weather pushed the grain to maturity. In late fields, some shriveling of kernels resulted, but most wheat harvested to date is of good test weight. Virtually all winter wheat has escaped damage from rust, although heavily infested in some areas. Stores produced there present a menace to spring sown grains in the North, if winds and weather conditions should become favorable for rust development. In Kansas and Nebraska some oats and barley were damaged by the heat and it is likely that more than usual was salvaged for hay. Rice planting was affected by floods in Louisiana, heavy rains in Arkansas until May 19, and by cool weather in California, but record acreage was sown and yields will be above average.

Sorghum was mostly harvested in the Coastal Bend area of Texas and harvest was moving into east central counties. Plantings were not completed, however, in the Southwest drought area and may continue into August in areas that receive rain, in the hope of obtaining some livestock feed. Peanuts were planted under mostly favorable conditions and were making good progress. The season was mostly favorable for planting and development of late potatoes, sugar beets, dry beans and peas. Tobacco setting was drawn out over an extended period in some areas, with much resetting necessary, but development has been mostly satisfactory. Cotton stands are good and have made good progress in the eastern portion of the Cotton Belt. But drought in Texas and unfavorable weather in Oklahoma and the central portion limited germination of seed, resulting in considerable abandonment of acreage in June or thin stands, despite replantings. Much California acreage is late because of replantings necessitated by cool weather and crusted soils. The 24.6 million acres in cultivation on July 1, including some planted but not up, is 9 percent less than in 1952.

Hay was harvested rapidly under exceptionally favorable conditions during June, and with a few exceptions is of good quality. Dry weather in June, however, may have reduced prospects for later cuts and later kinds of hay. Prospects on July 1, nevertheless were for a relatively large cut of over 105 million tons. With a carryover of nearly 15 million tons, supplies will be ample generally, except in the drought areas. The 75 million acres in hay meadows is the largest since 1945. Pastures were severely affected by the hot June weather, and the condition of 76 percent is one point less than the low July 1, 1952 mark and 11 points below average for the date. Grazing was excellent in the northern area from Pennsylvania and Delaware westward through the Lakes area and the Northwest to the Pacific, but tapered off to the northeast and to the south of that wide strip, becoming extremely sparse in the drought areas. Range pastures improved markedly and supply good grazing across the northern half of the area; feed is fair to good in the middle

portion, but fades rapidly in southern Utah and Nevada to practically none in the severest drought area. Livestock is in good condition except in the drought areas where shrinkage is heavy even with supplemental feeding. Marketings were heavy from dry areas, and some moved to areas with better feed.

Crop prospects, as reported by farmer-reporters are relatively good in most of the country. The map on page 5 reflects these opinions and affords a comparison with last season. Prospects are reported better than average in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and North Central regions, about average in the West, and below average only in the drought-stricken South Central region. The poor prospects in dry parts of Missouri and Kansas are in sharp contrast with the uniformly good prospects in other parts of the important Corn Belt, but much of the South Central area, particularly that west of the Mississippi River, and parts of New Mexico and Colorado are in the grip of a severe drought. Another large area, with only poor to fair prospects because of current dry weather, surrounds the severe drought area.

Farm stocks of most small grains are relatively low, providing storage space needed for new crops. The 73 million bushels of old wheat is larger than farm carryovers of the last 4 years, but is below average. Rye stocks of 1.5 million bushels are, except for 1946 and 1947, the smallest farm carryover in 20 years of record. Farm stocks of 995 million bushels of corn, while exceeded on July 1 in 1949 and 1950, are about a third above average, representing large quantities under loan on farms. Oats stocks of 220 million bushels are smaller than a year ago and virtually equal the average carryover. Less than 26 million bushels of old barley remained on farms; smallest carryover since the small crops of the middle 1930's. Flaxseed stocks of 1.7 million bushels rate among the smaller farm carryovers in the short 6-year series. Record farm stocks of nearly 20 million bushels of soybeans are well over double the average for July 1, reflecting increased farm storage facilities and lack of market demand.

Farm milk cow herds reached and passed the seasonal peak production period earlier than usual in June, reflecting the hot weather and poorer than usual grazing in the Northeast and the dry South Central region. Total milk production was at a relatively high level, 4 percent more than last June and largest since 1947, but less than in any of 5 years in the middle 1940's. Production per cow, although at a high rate on July 1, had declined more than usual from the June 1 rate. June conditions were favorable for egg production and the output of farm flocks was 1 percent more than last June, but 1 percent below average. The rate per layer was 2 percent higher than last June, but farm flocks were 1 percent smaller. Young chickens on farms numbered about the same as a year ago, but nearly a fifth below average for July 1. Poultry-feed price relationships were all more favorable to growers than a year ago.

Prospects for deciduous fruit are for a tonnage slightly less than a year ago and 5 percent below average. A larger apple crop is expected than last year, but in tonnage this is more than offset by a smaller grape crop. Other major fruit crops are expected to be about the same as in 1952. Output of each major fruit, except pears and cherries, is smaller than average. Late spring freezes and generally unfavorable weather during pollination caused moderate reduction in the 1953 prospects in many areas. June was generally favorable for the development for fruit and nut crops. Total production of the four tree nuts is expected to be about average. The outlook for 1953-54 citrus crops is good, except in Texas.

Commercial vegetable and melon crops for fresh market this summer will be in smaller supply than forecast earlier, due to unfavorable June weather in many producing areas, but still will be 4 percent larger than last summer. Significantly larger tonnages will be available for watermelons, celery, early summer onions, early and mid-summer cantaloups and snap beans. Quantities of green peas, lettuce, eggplant and cauliflower will be less than last summer. Vegetables for processing will be produced on about the same acreage as in 1952, but 5 percent below average. There will be larger acreages than last year of snap beans, green peas, green lima beans, beets, sweet corn, cabbage for sauerkraut (contract acreage only) and pintos but less spinach, tomatoes and cucumbers for pickles. Production of snap beans is expected to be 11 percent more than in 1952 and of green peas 10 percent more. Reported condition of most vegetables, except beets, is better than average.

CORN: Another large corn crop--3,337 million bushels is in prospect in 1953. Such an outturn barely exceeds the 3,307 million bushels produced last year but, would be second largest of record and 10 percent above average. A yield of 41.3 bushels per harvested acre is indicated by the condition of the crop on July 1. Such a yield would be exceeded only by the 42.5 bushels obtained in 1948 and is 6.1 bushels above average.

The estimated 81,800,000 acres planted and 80,694,000 acres to be harvested are each about 1 percent less than the comparable 1952 acreages and 7 percent below average. Most of the reduction occurred in Missouri, Kansas and the South and was not fully offset by increases in most of the higher-yielding Corn Belt States. The total planted acreage is virtually the same as forecast in March, with increases over intended acreage in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota only slightly larger than the decreases--in the southern area. Prospective abandonment of only 1.4 percent is less than either last year or average.

Corn planting proceeded rapidly after wet fields in May delayed the start of this work in the main Corn Belt, and was largely completed during the first week of June. Plantings in the Northeast were delayed in some areas until after mid-June, but most growers were able to plant intended acreages, except in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In Missouri and Kansas dry fields resulted in smaller planted acreages than intended. In the South weather also delayed work, but increased use of hybrid seed and diversion of acreage to other crops appeared to be the major factor. The extended period of "corn weather" since planting time has favored cultivation and development of the crop. Some insect damage occurred in Illinois and Indiana, but most of the severely damaged fields were replanted. As of July 1 reported condition of the crop was well above average, particularly in the main Corn Belt.

Compared with last year, the North Atlantic States planted virtually the same acreage, the North Central region planted about a million acres more--nearly 2 percent--but nearly every State in the other regions planted smaller acreages. In the South Atlantic region the decline was over 400,000 acres, or 4.5 percent; in the South Central region nearly 1½ million acres, or 11 percent; and in the West, 64,000 acres, or 5.9 percent. Abandonment is expected to be relatively low in most regions, the chief exceptions being in dry areas of Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, and flooded areas of Louisiana and Mississippi.

In most of the main Corn Belt, corn made excellent progress during June. Except in southern Indiana, Kansas and Missouri, where it was too dry, weather conditions were favorable to ideal for development.

In portions where corn planting was delayed, such as in parts of Ohio and Indiana in the east and in South Dakota and Nebraska in the west, rapid growth has largely overcome the earlier lateness. While too much soil moisture is present in Minnesota, supplies are ideal in Iowa and Wisconsin. In some other parts of the Corn Belt, they are less than satisfactory and good July rains will be needed. For the entire North Central region an average of 47.3 bushels per acre was in prospect July 1, which was exceeded only in 1948 and 1950.

In the North Atlantic area, yield prospects improved with warm June weather, but poor seedbeds and delays in planting resulted in a varied development of fields. In most South Atlantic States early corn is mostly good, except for some damage from hot weather. In the South Central States, however, much of the early corn was damaged by dry, hot weather, but late plantings which this year make up more than the usual proportion, are still in fair to good condition. For the small acreage of corn in the West, prospects vary from good in Montana and Wyoming and fair in most of the area, to poor in dry southern portions.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: July 1 stocks of corn on farms are estimated at 995,279,000 bushels, which is about two-thirds more than last year's small stocks of 599,740,000 bushels. This is the third largest for this date, exceeded only in 1949 and 1950. The large stocks are the combined result of last year's second largest crop of record and reduced numbers of hogs on farms.

Ninety-two percent of all farm stocks are located in the 12 North Central States, where the 915,995,000 bushel stocks are the second largest of record, exceeded only in 1949. Stocks in the North Atlantic States are the largest of record. On the other hand, in the South Central States stocks are smaller than any of the last 21 years while in the South Atlantic States, they are the smallest in 16 years. The small stocks in the Southern States reflect last year's small crop caused by the drought.

Disappearance of corn from farms during the 3 months, April-June at 471,165,000 bushels, while about 4 percent larger than in the same period a year earlier, is the smallest in the last 12 years, except 1943 and 1952.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is expected to total 1,175 million bushels, an increase of 42 million over the June 1 forecast. The prospective 1953 crop is 9 percent smaller than the 1952 crop of 1,291 million bushels, but 7.9 percent larger than the 10-year average of 1,089 million bushels. Improvement during the past month in winter wheat prospects more than offset the slight decline in the prospective spring wheat crop. Favorable June weather for maturing and harvesting winter wheat over most of the country contributed to both a larger acreage for harvest and higher yields per acre than indicated a month ago. Stem rust is reported present in most spring wheat fields in the North Central States, but the effect on yields will depend on July and early August weather. The indicated yield per harvested acre is 17.5 bushels compared with 18.3 bushels a year ago and the 10-year average of 17.1 bushels per acre.

The total acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 67,325,000 acres, nearly 3.4 million less than last year but 3.3 million acres above the 10-year average. The acreage of wheat seeded in the fall of 1952 and the spring of 1953, at 76,553,000 acres, slightly exceeds the 77,447,000 acres seeded a year earlier. Abandonment of wheat has been moderately heavy this year, due primarily to adverse weather conditions over a considerable portion of the Southern Great Plains

Current indications point to an all wheat abandonment and diversion of 14.4 percent or 11.3 million acres. This compares with 8.9 percent or 6.9 million acres not harvested for grain a year ago and the 10-year average abandonment of 9.3 percent or 6.7 million acres.

WINTER WHEAT: A winter wheat crop of 821,372,000 bushels for 1953 is forecast based on June 1 conditions. This is about 21 percent smaller than the large 1952 crop of 1,053 million bushels, but slightly above the average of 797 million bushels. Current prospects are higher by about 51 million bushels, or 7 percent, than indicated a month ago, with all major areas sharing in the larger outturn. For the country as a whole, the estimated yield per acre is 17.8 bushels compared with 20.9 bushels in 1952 and the 10-year average of 17.6 bushels.

The crop continued to show improvement in the North Central States, where weather conditions hastened maturity and favored rapid harvest of excellent yields. Western States, accounting for about 16 million of the increase over June, also showed marked improvement and very good prospects. In the drier areas of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas much low yielding acreage was harvested that would have been abandoned and seeded to sorghums if moisture conditions had permitted. In Kansas, heads filled well and test weights were higher than anticipated, despite the hot, dry weather. Excellent yields were realized in North Texas--in sharp contrast to near failures on non-irrigated acreage in northwestern and Panhandle areas of the State.

Hot, dry weather in June hastened maturity and favored rapid harvest in practically all earlier maturing areas. By July 1, harvest was practically completed in Texas and Oklahoma, was about four-fifths complete in Kansas, and was gaining momentum in Nebraska. In the southern half of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, combining was nearing completion and getting underway in the northern half of these States.

The total of 56,559,000 acres of winter wheat now estimated to have been seeded last fall is about 1 percent above seedings in the fall of 1951. Abandonment of this year's crop, however, was much greater than in 1952 and the 46,105,000 acres estimated for harvest is 8.4 percent less than the 50,348,000 acres harvested in 1952. Most of the decrease was in Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, and Colorado where adverse weather factors caused heavy abandonment of acreage. Much wheat in Panhandle and Northwest areas of Texas was seeded in the "dust" and much that came up was barely maintained during the winter by light snows and showers. Prospects faded fast during the dry April and May, however, and the crop in this area was almost a complete failure. Abandonment in Kansas, although heavy, was not as high as expected because acreage loss after May 1 was less than usual. Considerable acreage was abandoned in southwest Nebraska where the crop was planted under very dry conditions and germinated poorly. In Colorado about 1/3 of the planted acreage was lost. The New Mexico crop was near failure for the fourth consecutive year. This year's abandonment of 18 percent of the planted acreage for the country as a whole compares with 10 percent last year and the average of 12 percent. In 1951, about 29 percent of the planted acreage was not harvested for grain.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: A near-record crop of spring wheat is in prospect this year. Production of all spring wheat, based on crop conditions July 1, is forecast at 353 million bushels, a decrease of 9 million bushels from the June 1 forecast. Production last year totaled 239 million bushels, while the 10-year average was 291 million bushels. The largest crop on record was 368 million in 1915. Soil moisture reserves in the main spring wheat areas are generally favorable for growth and development of the crop.

However, the presence of stem rust in the important producing area of Minnesota and the Dakotas on July 1 poses a potential threat to the crop in this area. Based on the July 1 reported condition, the prospective yield per harvested acre is estimated at 16.7 bushels, compared with 11.8 bushels last year and an average of 15.8 bushels.

The estimated 21,994,000 acres planted is 2 percent above 1952 and 13.9 percent above average. Most of the crop was planted at the usual time with excessive rain delaying planting of the last part of the crop in some areas. An estimated abandonment of 4.0 percent of the planted acreage leaves 21,120,000 acres to be harvested for grain or 4 percent more than in 1952 and 13.2 percent more than average. Last year abandonment was 6.0 percent and the average abandonment is 3.3 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: Durum wheat production is forecast at 28,701,000 bushels, well above last year's small crop of 21,363,000 bushels, but far below the average of 37,360,000 bushels. The crop has made rapid growth during June, with moisture supplies ample to excessive. A serious threat of stem rust exists, with some infection in much of the area by July 1. Wet humid weather during July would likely bring rapid development of rust spores, while dry, cool weather would hold the spread of rust in check.

The durum wheat planted acreage is estimated at 2,086,000 acres, a reduction of nearly 10 percent from the 2,306,000 acres in 1952. This compares with the average of 2,643,000 acres. The 1953 planted acreage is the third-lowest of record beginning in 1926. Dry weather early, continuous rains later, and a heavy infestation of wild oats held down the acreage in North Dakota, while a shift to other crops apparently took place in South Dakota and Minnesota. A harvested acreage of 1,999,000 acres is expected, compared with 2,153,000 acres in 1952 and the average of 2,579,000 acres. Present conditions indicate a loss of 4.2 percent of the planted acreage. Last year's abandonment was 6.6 percent and average abandonment, 2.3 percent.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of other spring wheat is forecast at 324,635,000 bushels. Last year 217,283,000 bushels were produced; the average is 253,952,000 bushels. Moisture supplies have been sufficient for the rapid growth of the crop in nearly all States. Some flooding occurred in the Red River Valley of the North and Montana, while the Colorado crop has been damaged by drought. Except for the rather serious threat of black stem rust damage in the Dakotas and Minnesota, yield prospects are generally very good. Practically all fields in South Dakota had rust spores as of July 1, with heaviest infestation in the southern part of the States. Moderate infestation was reported in a few counties in southeastern North Dakota and light infestation in many other counties. A little infestation had shown up in Minnesota by early July. The extent of rust damage will depend largely on weather conditions during July. The earlier incidence of rust infestation, the later planting of a considerable portion of the acreage, and soil moisture reserves favorable for delayed maturity and rank plant growth makes this potential danger greater than a year ago.

The estimated 19,908,000 acres planted to other spring wheat in 1953 is about 4 percent more than 19,212,000 acres planted in 1952. The average is 16,659,000 planted acres. Farmers planted more acreage than intended in March in most States, the principal exception being in Washington. The acreage in the Dakotas shows a small decrease from 1952. Some shift to other crops, such as corn, soybeans, and flax accounts for a 12 percent decrease in Minnesota. Most of the Western States show a large increase in acreage. In Washington, the acreage is more than double last year. The

increase in acreage in the Western States was largely due to the seeding of spring wheat to land intended for winter wheat but not sown because of drought conditions last fall, and the reseeding of some winter wheat acreage with spring wheat.

Most of the crop was seeded at about the usual time under favorable conditions, with stands generally good. The prospective acreage for harvest is estimated at 19,121,000 acres, nearly 6 percent more than the 18,084,000 acres harvested in 1952; it compares with the average of 16,082,000 acres. Abandonment is indicated at 4.0 percent compared with 5.9 percent in 1952 and the average of 3.4 percent.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Carryover of old wheat on farms July 1 totaled 72,840,000 bushels--15 percent more than a year earlier but 21 percent less than the 10-year average. The current July 1 stocks are 5.6 percent of the total 1952 production.

Disappearance from farms during the 3-month period ended June 30, 1953 was the largest of record and totaled 195,600,000 bushels--45 percent more than either the comparable period last year or the 10-year average for the April-June quarter. This heavy movement is thought to be due primarily to movement of wheat on which loans were called April 30th, from farms to elevator storage. Approximately 62 percent of the 1,354,526,000 bushel supply of wheat (production plus carryover on farms July 1, 1952) moved prior to October 1, 1952 and about 71 percent had moved off of farms by January 1, 1953. Disappearance during January 1 to July 1, 1953 totaled 326,572,000 bushels compared to 271,439,000 bushels for the same 6-month period in 1952 and was well above the 10-year average of 239,393,000 bushels.

About seven-tenths of the wheat stocks on farms July 1 were in the North Central States and an additional two-tenths in the western States. Kansas led all States, with approximately 30 percent of the total U.S. farm stocks, followed by North Dakota with 16 percent and Montana with 14 percent. No other State exceeded 7 percent of the total stocks.

SOYBEANS: Soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year are being planted on 15,791,000 acres, virtually the same as indicated in March this year. This is a 1 percent increase over last year and the highest on record.

In the East North Central group of States, the acreage is nearly 4 percent larger than last year with all States showing some increase in acreage. The acreage is 6 percent larger than last year in the West North Central States, with increases indicated in all of these States except in North Dakota and Kansas, where the acreage was reduced sharply. The increase in the North Central States generally is due to planting a little less oats, plowing up some insect damaged pastures and hay fields, replanting some insect damaged corn fields to soybeans, and generally favorable weather at planting time. Most of these States also show increases over March intended acreages.

The increased acreage compared with last year in the North Central States is nearly offset by a 14 percent smaller acreage in the South Central States and decreases in Virginia and North Carolina. In this area farmers report decreasing soybean acreage because of probable increases in other competing crops. Several areas in the South reported wet weather at soybean planting time. Many southern States also decreased acreages below March intentions.

About 14.3 million acres are expected to be harvested for beans this year, if growers carry out intentions as of July 1. If such plans materialize the acreage for beans will be an all time record high and 2 percent larger than last year's record acreage. The first forecast of soybean production will be made as of August 1.

Generally the season has started well for soybeans. Many were planted in May, with planting nearly completed by mid-June. Stands are about normal and the crop is making good progress.

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS ON FARMS: July 1 stocks of soybeans on farms are estimated at nearly 20 million bushels. This is almost $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the small amount held on farms on the same date a year ago. Current stocks represent about 7 percent of 1952 production and as the largest July 1 farm stocks in 12 years of record.

Disappearance from farms during the period April 1 to July 1 totaled 38.4 million bushels, compared with 54.3 million bushels during the same period in 1952. For a few years prior to 1952, rising prices in the spring months made it profitable to hold soybeans for sale in late spring and early summer. This encouraged farmers to hold more of the 1952 crop soybeans in storage. However, prices did not advance this spring, and many farmers continued to hold their beans instead of selling them. This largely accounts for the comparatively small disappearance during the April-July quarter. As usual, stocks are largely concentrated in North Central States, since most of the available farm storage space is there. Approximately 96 percent of total U. S. farm stored soybeans are in this region with two States--Illinois and Iowa--together holding more than half the total.

OATS: Production of oats, the Nation's second ranking feed crop, is forecast at 1,319 million bushels--4 percent more than the 1952 crop, and almost equal to the 10-year average. Based on condition of the growing crop as of July 1 in the northern half of the country, and on yields in the Southern areas where a large portion of the acreage was already harvested by the end of June, larger crops than last year are expected in over half of the oat-producing States. The largest increases over last year are in the Dakotas, Montana, Kansas, Maine, and in the 14 States extending from Oklahoma and Texas eastward to the Atlantic Seaboard.

Prospects vary greatly in the 12 North Central States, where about three-fourths of the Nation's acreage is grown. In the area from South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and Illinois southward, most of the oats were seeded at about usual dates this spring. Seedings in Missouri were the earliest in several years. However, growth was delayed by cool weather with temperatures dropping to freezing in the early part of May. In the northern and eastern portions of this region, seedings were delayed by wet weather. Extremely high temperatures in June stunted growth of oats and hastened maturity. Much of the crop, particularly late seedings, headed on short straw. Evidence of "blasted" heads was reported from South Dakota and Nebraska. Grain yield prospects on July 1 were generally somewhat better on early seeded oats than on late seedings in both the North Central and North Atlantic regions.

Record or near-record yields of good quality oats were obtained in over half of the South Atlantic and South Central States. An unusually mild winter, adequate moisture, new varieties, ideal maturing and harvesting conditions largely accounted for the

high yields. Drought in western areas of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, as well as in Missouri, reduced yields below earlier expectations. Prospects in the Western States are generally good although somewhat below last year. Irrigated oats were in good condition except in Colorado where some shortages of water were reported. The cool, wet spring in the northern areas of the West was favorable for growth of non-irrigated oats and late seedings were reported making excellent progress. For the U. S. the yield of 33.4 bushels per acre compared with 32.8 last year, and the average of 33.5 bushels.

The acreage seeded to oats for all purposes, including seedings in the fall of 1952, is estimated at 43,765,000 acres. Although this is 2 percent larger than the seedings for the 1952 crop and the second largest acreage in the last seven years, it is slightly below the 10-year average.

Most of the increase was in South Dakota, Kansas, the South Atlantic States from Virginia south to the Gulf and in all South Central States. Increases of 50 percent or more were recorded for Arkansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. States with increases of 20 to 50 percent include Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Florida. Many areas in these and other States in the South harvested an excellent crop of oats in 1952 which helped them through last year's drought. In view of this, more oats were seeded for winter pasture in the fall of 1952 and to replenish depleted supplies of feed grains and hay.

Elsewhere in the country fewer acres were seeded for the 1953 crop than for 1952. The North Central Region shows a reduction of 2 percent. In the Northeast and extending westward to North Dakota, farmers were unable to sow intended acreages because of wet weather in April and May, even though seeding operations continued beyond average dates. A reduction of 4 percent--mostly in Oregon, Colorado, Montana and Idaho--is estimated for the Western region.

The 39,433,000 acres indicated for harvest as grain this year is the largest harvested acreage in 3 years, but about equal to the 1942-51 average. Diversion of acreage to hay, pasture, other uses, and abandonment, is estimated at 9.9 percent of the seeded acreage, as compared with the average of 10.2 percent.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop oats on farms July 1 this year are estimated at 220 million bushels, 10 percent less than the 246 million bushels on hand a year ago and 1 percent below average. About 90 percent of the total is in the North Central region. States with the largest stocks are: Minnesota, 41 million; Iowa, 39 million; South Dakota, 26 million; Wisconsin, 21 million; North Dakota, 16 million; and Illinois, 16 million bushels. Minnesota and Iowa have slightly larger stocks while the other four major States range from 14 to 20 percent less than a year ago. The South Central and West are the only regions for which oats stocks are larger than July 1, 1952. July 1 stocks are equivalent to 17 percent of last year's production.

When the 1952-53 season started, the carryover was 5 percent below a year earlier. The 1952 crop was 4 percent below a year earlier and 4 percent below average making total available supplies about 1 percent below average. Disappearance was above average in the July-October quarter of 1952, but has been below average since then. April-July disappearance totaled 237 million bushels, compared with 273 million last year and the average of 262 million bushels.

BARLEY: A barley crop of 247 million bushels is indicated for 1953. This is 9 percent larger than in 1952, but 16 percent smaller than average. Production is higher this year than last year due to both a larger acreage for harvest and higher prospective yield. About three-fourths of the States expect to harvest as much or more barley acreage than last year. About two-thirds of the States expect as high or higher yields per acre than last year and better than average yields are indicated for most States. In the heavy producing States of Minnesota and North Dakota, conditions have been favorable for barley, except for some flooded and weedy fields. A slightly smaller production than last year is expected in Minnesota, due to reduced seedings. But in North Dakota a crop about 41 percent larger than last year is anticipated, due to both a larger acreage for harvest and higher prospective yields. In South Dakota, where barley is being replaced by crops considered more profitable, the current indicated production is about 13 percent larger than last year, but only about one-third of average. In California, production is expected to be about the same as last year, although about 4 percent more acreage is expected to be harvested. Weather conditions have been favorable for maturing barley in California. The crop is reported to be in generally good condition in most all other States, except in some drought areas of the Southwest.

The acreage seeded to barley, including 1952 fall seedings, is estimated at 9,482,000 acres which, with the exception of 1952, is the smallest acreage seeded to this crop on record. The current seedings are 1 percent more than the 9,385,000 acres seeded for the 1952 crop, but 30 percent less than average. About two-thirds of the States seeded as much or more acreage to barley than last year. However, the 5 most important States where about two-thirds of the acreage is grown, seeded 2 percent less acreage than last year.

The 8,455,000 acres for harvest as grain is about 2 percent more than last year, but otherwise the smallest since 1936 and 29 percent below average. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is estimated at about 11 percent compared with about 12 percent diverted for these purposes last year.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of nearly 26 million bushels of old barley remaining on farms July 1 are the smallest farm carryover since the middle 1930's. They are $12\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels less than a year ago, and even farther below the 10-year average of 48 million bushels. July 1, 1953 farm stocks are only about 11 percent of the relatively small 1952 crop. About three-fourths of these holdings were located in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Colorado, with North Dakota alone accounting for about one-third of the total.

Disappearance of barley from farms in the April-June quarter of 1953 was nearly 32 million bushels, compared with 40 million bushels in the same quarter in 1952 and the average of 44 million. Except for 1945, this is the smallest disappearance for the April-June quarter in the 14 years of record.

RYE: The 1953 rye crop is now estimated at 17,422,000 bushels, or the third smallest in 78 years. This is 10 percent larger than the 1952 crop, which was the smallest since 1870, but one-third below average. July 1 indicated production is up 2 percent from the June 1 forecast as a result of improved prospects in several important producing States. The yield per acre is estimated at 12.7 bushels, higher than either last year or average.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1953

July 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Production prospects are up sharply from last year in 2 of the 4 major rye States. North Dakota is the leading State this year with an estimated production of 3,392,000 bushels. This is more than double last year's light crop and results from sharply increased acreage and much better yield prospects. Minnesota shows an 11 percent increase. South Dakota, with 4 percent lower production than last year, has dropped to second place, and Nebraska is down 28 percent from 1952.

The estimated 1,375,000 acres of rye for harvest as grain is the smallest of record, 1 percent less than in 1952 and only 65 percent of average. Except for North Dakota, where acreage increased from 150,000 to 212,000 this year, most of the major producing States have smaller acreages. South Dakota dropped 12 percent. Minnesota, 6 percent, and Nebraska, 20 percent. Increases in rye for grain are estimated in many of the minor producing States, particularly in the eastern part of the United States.

The proportion of the acreage planted for all purposes to be harvested as grain this year is estimated at 41 percent, compared with 44 percent last year and the average of 50 percent. Most of the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay or pasture, or is plowed under for a green manure crop.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old crop rye on farms July 1, 1953 totaled 1,492,000 bushels. This was about 6 percent less than the 1,593,000 bushels a year ago and third lowest July 1 carryover in the 20 years of record. Three of the major rye producing States, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska had 56 percent of the farm stocks. These three along with Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oklahoma, had 86 percent of the total.

Disappearance of farm stocks during the April-July quarter amounted to 951,000 bushels or only slightly over half of the 1,848,000 bushels during the same months of 1952 and the lowest in the 14 years in which quarterly stocks have been estimated.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at nearly 40 million bushels. This would be about a third more than the 31 million bushels produced in 1952 and 4 percent above average. Weather has been generally favorable for planting and growth this year. However, the yield for the Nation as a whole is expected to be slightly below last year--9.1 bushels compared with 9.4 bushels. This is largely because of the greatly expanded acreage in lower yielding areas of North and South Dakota, and a sharp reduction in high yielding irrigated acreage in California.

The 1953 planted acreage of flaxseed is estimated at 4,618,000 acres, a third more than was planted in 1952 and 6 percent more than the 10-year average. This acreage is 11 percent larger than indicated by farmers' intentions in early March. Wet weather, which delayed seeding of other small grains beyond a safe date in some areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota, and fear of rust damage to wheat in South Dakota largely account for actual plantings exceeding March 1 intentions. However, the wet weather prolonged planting of flaxseed over a long period in the three States and some of the acreage has been planted dangerously late, particularly in North Dakota where planting extended into early July. As a result of the excess moisture, some stands were weakened and have developed slowly.

The largest acreage increase over last year occurred in North Dakota, where the 2,499,000 acres planted this year is 56 percent larger than in 1952 and the largest of record. High yields of flaxseed in recent years, coupled with the delays encountered in seeding spring wheat because of wet weather, were factors largely influencing North

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Dakota farmers to sharply expand flaxseed acreage. Also some fields of spring grain which became heavily infested with wild oats were plowed up and if too late to re-plant to grain, were sown to flax. The North Dakota acreage constitutes well over half the national total. In South Dakota, the 731,000 acres planted to flaxseed is 46 percent more than last year. Minnesota producers, with 1,140,000 acres of flaxseed sown this year, report a moderate increase of 5 percent over 1952 plantings.

Sharp increases also took place in some of the less important flaxseed producing States, including Montana with 28,000 acres, doubling the acreage planted last year; and Texas with 154,000 acres, 17 percent more. However, in some other States, flaxseed acreage was sharply reduced. In California, largely because of competition from cotton, the 1953 acreage is indicated at 24,000 acres, only about half of last year and a sixth of average. The 25,000 acres estimated for Iowa is 38 percent less than that planted in 1952.

Abandonment for the country as a whole is expected to be 4.7 percent, compared with 4.1 percent in 1952 and the average of 5.7 percent. Acreage to be harvested is estimated at 4,401,000 acres, a third more than was harvested in 1952 and 7 percent more than the 10-year average.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms July 1, 1953 are estimated at 1,739,000 bushels. This is only about two-fifths as large as the large farm carry-over on the same date last year. Practically all the stocks on farms are in the Dakotas and Minnesota, 96 percent of the U.S. total. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the April-July quarter totaled 5,639,000 bushels, compared with 5,001,000 bushels during the same period in 1952.

COTTON: Cotton in cultivation July 1, 1953 is estimated at 24,618,000 acres. This is 9 percent less than the 26,922,000 acres in cultivation on July 1, 1952, but is 12 percent more than the 10-year average.

In reporting their acreage in cultivation July 1, many cotton growers included acreage which had been planted but was not up. They still considered this to be cotton acreage in cultivation. Based on all available information to date, including field observations, approximately 1½ million acres of such cotton may be included in the July 1, 1953 acreage estimate. Most of this acreage is in northwest Texas, with a sizeable amount in Arkansas and relatively small acreages in Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri. Any planted acreage of cotton that was either diverted to other crops or reported by farmers as abandoned before July 1 is not included in the estimate of acreage in cultivation July 1.

Severe drought in Texas and very unfavorable weather in Oklahoma and the Central Cotton Belt States prevented germination of seed and resulted in considerable abandonment prior to July 1. Most of the non-irrigated cotton acreage in northwest Texas was planted in dry soil. Limited rains caused some germination but blowing sand, high temperatures and continued drought have materially thinned stands. Much of the non-irrigated acreage in this area on July 1 remained in the "dust". Dry soil and high temperatures have also resulted in poor stands in westcentral and southwestern Oklahoma. In Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas, cool, rainy weather through May resulted in considerable replanting in late May. Soils dried rapidly and poor germination resulted. In many fields none of the late planted cotton has germinated while in other fields stands range from very thin to only fair.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.,

as of

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July 10, 1953

July 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, stands are good and the crop has made satisfactory progress. Weevil infestation, however, was increasing rapidly in late June. Early cotton in the Central Belt is fruiting well under generally favorable conditions for weevil control. Drought in Texas and Oklahoma has limited growth. Crop prospects are particularly poor in non-irrigated areas of southern and northwestern Texas. After a slow start, cotton in New Mexico and Arizona developed rapidly during June. In California, cool spring weather and crusty soils resulted in an exceptionally large amount of replanting and considerable acreage is unusually late.

HAY: Total hay production in the United States in 1953 is expected to be somewhat more than 105 million tons. The ultimate harvest is more uncertain than usual because of drought in the Southwest, and the possibility that large acreages of native or wild hays could be cut in the northern Great Plains region, if more hay is needed. The crop now indicated plus the May 1 farm stocks of old hay would provide a total supply of 120 million tons this year. This would be almost as much in relation to livestock to be fed as the average for the years 1945 to 1951, inclusive, and a little more than in 1952. But, like last year, feed is extremely scarce from western Kansas and eastern Colorado south to the Mexican Border while there is plenty in States along the Canadian line. In Tennessee and adjacent areas that were so dry in 1952, the hay crop is fairly good and some farmers already have put up more than they made all last year.

The prospective hay crop of 105,274,000 tons has been exceeded three times in the last 11 years, but it would be 850,000 tons more than the 1952 crop and 2,978,000 tons more than the 10-year average. This year's probable hay crop is near or more than average in the three Pacific Coast States and eastward in States bordering Canada as far as Pennsylvania, also in South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. Smaller hay crops than average are indicated in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, most of the western part of the Cotton Belt and in much of the Rocky Mountain and Inter-Mountain regions. Good haying weather has permitted making hay of better quality than usual in nearly all States but yields per acre generally are lower than last year in Wisconsin, Illinois and most States west of the Mississippi River. Larger yields are general in the eastern part of the country. The yield now indicated for all hay is 1.40 tons per acre, the same as in 1952.

Alfalfa hay production is expected to be 42,937,000 tons, which would be half a million more than last year. Production this year is equal to or larger than in 1952 in the three Pacific Coast States, in nearly all of the Cotton Belt and eastern States, and from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains. A smaller crop is indicated in Wisconsin, Iowa, the central Great Plains and the Inter-Mountain Region.

A probable clover-timothy hay crop of 30,058,000 tons has largely been made except for some second cuttings. The 1952 crop was 31,755,000 tons. Larger crops than a year ago are indicated in Michigan, Ohio and other eastern States as well as in the far Northwest, but substantial decreases are reported in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and some other central States.

The lespedeza hay crop, which is a very important late-growing legume hay in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, now is expected to be 5,981,000 tons—much larger than in 1952 but far less than the 10-year average.

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 1, 1953
1:00 P. M. (C. 11)

The indicated wild hay crop of 12,378,000 tons would be about average and 1,443,000 tons more than in 1952. Growing weather has been good in Montana and the Dakotas so that a great deal of native or wild hay as well as wheatgrass hay could be harvested, if needed.

The 74,937,000 acres of hay for harvest in 1953 is about 300,000 acres more than either the 1952 or the 10-year average acreage. This is the largest acreage since 1945 and the fifth largest in more than forty years.

The pattern of changes from last year in hay acreages is somewhat irregular. Decreases are shown in many northern and northwestern States while increases are being made in most southern and southwestern States, including California. In the Southwest, where some areas have lacked adequate water for two years or more, the situation still is uncertain because shifts in land use between pasture, hay, and other crops are quite likely.

The picture is clearer for the 3 important legume hays: The acreage of alfalfa hay (and mixtures that farmers call alfalfa hay) for 1953 is just a little more than 20 million acres--1 million more than in 1952 and about 4 million more than average. Reductions in alfalfa acreage below last year are being made in only 3 of the more important alfalfa States (Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa) and in these this year's acreage is near or above average. A larger acreage of alfalfa is being used for hay this year than last in each of the Great Plains States from Canada to (Old) Mexico. Three-fourths of the 21 odd million acres of "Clover-timothy" hay for harvest in 1953 is located in eight North Central States east of the Great Plains and in New York and Pennsylvania although 8 of these 10 States have a smaller acreage than in 1952. The indicated 6 million acres of lespedeza hay is half a million more than was harvested in 1952, about half a million acres less than average. Farmers in Kentucky, Tennessee and the Ozarks once more expect to use a smaller portion of all lespedeza for pasture this year than in the dry years of 1951 and 1952.

Present indications are that nearly 14½ million acres of Wild Hay may be cut. This would be a little less than in 1952 but a little more than average. More than half of the harvested acreage of wild hay usually is in 3 States--North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, where 9 million acres are expected to be cut this year.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1953, which includes acreage for hogging off as well as for picking and threshing, is estimated at 1,895,000 acres. This is the lowest acreage since 1933 when 1,717,000 acres were grown alone for all purposes. This year's acreage is 2 percent less than a year ago and 48 percent below the 10-year average.

In the Virginia-Carolina area grovers planted about 8 percent less acreage to peanuts this year than last. Virginia is down 9 percent and North Carolina 8 percent with Tennessee unchanged. In the Southeast area the reduction amounts to about 2 percent while the Southwest area shows an increase of 1 percent mainly as a result of a larger acreage in Oklahoma. The Alabama acreage is also about 1 percent more than last year.

Decreases continue in the acreage of peanuts interplanted with other crops with Georgia down 8 percent and Florida 14 percent.

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In the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast areas peanuts were planted under generally favorable conditions. Weather conditions have been favorable for cultivation and the crop is reported to be making good progress. In spite of the drought conditions, most peanut areas in the Southwest had sufficient moisture to get the crop started. However, little rain has been received since and the crop generally is in need of additional moisture.

The first estimate of acreage for picking and threshing and forecast of production will be made in August. However, if the 1947-51 relationship by States between acres planted alone for all purposes and that picked and threshed holds for this year, about 1,554,000 acres will be picked and threshed. If this acreage is finally picked and threshed and yields are comparable to the 1947-51 period, by States, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ billion pounds of peanuts would be produced in 1953.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The 1953 production of dry edible beans is forecast at 17,140,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis)--2 percent more than last year and 4 percent below the 10-year average. Condition of the crop for the country as a whole is good and the yield is forecast at 1,216 pounds per acre, compared with 1,319 pounds last year when the season was unusually favorable for full maturity and harvest of dry beans. The current indicated yield compares with the average of 1,007 pounds per acre.

Conditions have been very favorable for beans this year and yield prospects appear unusually good for July 1. The weather turned warm about planting time in nearly all northern areas, resulting in good germination of seed. Continued warm weather, freedom from a late spring freeze and generally favorable rainfall all have contributed to the rapid early development of dry bean plants. The crop in New York and Michigan generally got a good start as a result of drying winds and higher temperatures in June following unusually heavy rainfall earlier in the spring. In the irrigated crop States, growing conditions have been very favorable and prospective yields appear particularly good. Irrigation water supplies, although not as plentiful as last year, appear to be adequate in nearly all areas. Condition of the non-irrigated or dryland crop in Colorado and Arizona has been affected by dry winds and prospects there are not too bright. In California, weather conditions have been favorable for starting of all varieties. However, most of the intended acreage of dryland limas was not planted this year because of insufficient winter and spring rainfall. Additional acreage of baby limas was planted in some of the better producing areas in California.

The 1953 planted acreage of dry beans shows an increase of 11 percent over that of 1952, which was the smallest acreage planted since 1922. The estimated 1,470,000 acres planted this year is about 10 percent more than was expected in March but still only about three-fourths of average. The acreage planted in California and New York in 1953 was less than in 1952 while all other States planted as many or more acres than last year. The major acreage increase occurred in Idaho and Colorado which together accounted for 60 percent of the additional 151,000 acres planted this year. Wet and abnormally cold weather during April and May in some areas retarded seeding of earlier spring crops and resulted in increased plantings of later seeded dry beans. Higher prices for Pinto and Navy beans contributed materially to causing some farmers to shift acreage intended for other crops to dry beans. Weather conditions were generally favorable at seeding time, and little difficulty was experienced in getting the crop planted.

Harvested acreage is estimated at 1,409,000 acres or 11 percent above 1952. This gives a probable abandonment of 4 percent which is about the same as last year, but well below the average of 7 percent.

DRY FIELD PEAS: Production of Dry Field Peas is expected to total 5,430,000 bags (100 lbs. uncleaned basis). This is about 31 percent more than last year, but 10 percent below the 1951 production and 43 percent below the 10-year average.

An average yield of 1,406 pounds per harvested acre is expected, based on July 1 conditions. This would be exceeded only by the 1,501 pounds per acre of 1942. The crop last year yielded 1,237 pounds per acre compared with the average of 1,264 pounds. Seeding was mostly completed about the usual time but some of the late planting was delayed by cold, wet weather. However, the cool, wet weather during April and May throughout most of the dry pea areas has been particularly favorable for this crop.

The estimated 261,000 acres planted to dry peas is 14 percent larger than last year and 12 percent more than expected in March. The 1953 acreage is only about half average, however, and compares with the record low of 225,000 acres in 1938 and the record high of 825,000 acres in 1943. Colorado, Wyoming and Oregon planted a smaller acreage than last year, while the other 6 dry pea producing States -- Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and California -- exceeded their last year's acreage. Washington and Idaho, with 82 percent of the total planted acreage, accounted for most of the increase.

The estimated 244,000 acres for harvest exceeds last year's acreage by 16 percent and is slightly over half of the average acreage harvested for the past 10 years.

SORGHUMS: The estimate of 15,232,000 acres of all sorghums planted and to be planted in 1953 for grain, forage, silage and sirup, is 23 percent more than the 12,455,000 acres planted for these purposes last year. Following a year of reduced plantings and drought conditions which reduced feed supplies in the sorghum areas, growers increased their 1953 plantings in most producing States except New Mexico. In areas of the dry Southwest, however, and particularly in Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, continued drought prevented growers from planting as much sorghums as they expected to in March. Growers expect to greatly exceed their March intentions in Texas if rains make it possible.

Ordinarily about four-fifths of the sorghum acreage is grown in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Plantings were increased 23 and 8 percent, respectively, in Kansas and Oklahoma, primarily in areas where either heavy abandonment of wheat acreage occurred or where seeding intentions for wheat could not be fulfilled last fall and winter because of dry weather. In Texas, total plantings are expected to be 25 percent larger than in 1952. These increased plantings were primarily in the High Plains area of Texas, where because of the drought a large acreage intended for cotton was planted to sorghums. Considerable acreage remains to be planted in these 3 States and Colorado, as seeding has been delayed by the drought. If adequate moisture is received soon, final seedings could exceed present indications, especially in these States. In most other areas, the progress of the crop is generally satisfactory.

RICE: A rice crop of 48,439,000 equivalent 100-pound bags is indicated for 1953.

This is virtually as large as the record large crop last year, and about 38 percent more than average. The near-record crop is due primarily to larger acreages for harvest than a year ago in each of the producing States. The yield, indicated at 2,245 pounds per acre, is 223 pounds less than the 1952 record of 2,468 pounds, but is 118 pounds above average. Yields lower than last year are anticipated for all States except Mississippi.

In the Southern area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, prospective production is placed at 37.3 million bags, about 1 percent more than the 36.8 million bags harvested in this area last year. Record large crops are anticipated in Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas where the current production is expected to be larger by 52, 3 and 4 percent, respectively, than the record crops harvested in each of these States last year. Louisiana and California each are expected to produce about 6 percent less rice than last year primarily because of early season floods in Louisiana and unfavorable growing conditions in both States.

Acreage seeded to rice has set a new record each year since 1946 except in 1950 when allotments were in effect. The 1953 seedings of 2,194,000 acres are 9 percent larger than the 2,013,000 acres seeded in 1952 and 32 percent larger than average. Compared with 1952, seedings this year are larger in each State--Mississippi by 42 percent, Arkansas by 4 percent, Louisiana by 3 percent, Texas by 5 percent, and California by 28 percent.

The estimated 2,158,000 acres remaining for harvest is 9 percent more than the 1,972,000 acres harvested last year and nearly one-third more than average.

In Mississippi, generally good stands of rice are reported for early seedings, but stands of late rice are only fair due to dry weather. In Arkansas, heavy rains until May 19 interfered with seeding, and drought since then slowed germination of rice. Some early seeded rice is reported to be in good condition, but a large proportion of the crop was seeded late and is in only fair condition. Much of the acreage was flooded to aid germination, but more rain is needed to assure good stands, especially of late seeded rice. In Louisiana, considerable reseeding was necessary and some remaining acreage was damaged because of heavy rains and floods during May. Following wet weather, in May 1, the crop received practically no rain until late June. Thus, some small acreage is still not up to good stands and the supply of water is reported to be low in some areas. In Texas, the crop is in good condition and is relatively free of insects, grass and weeds. Irrigation water is adequate at present, but a probable shortage is causing concern in some areas.

In California, the crop got off to a slow start because of cool weather and is late; it was reported to be in poor to fair condition, with insects causing some damage. However, warmer weather during late June and early July has brought rapid improvement.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1953 commercial apple crop is estimated at 102,320,000 bushels, about 11 percent above the short 1952 crop but 6 percent below the 10-year (1942-51) average. The crop is generally well distributed by areas. The Eastern States are expecting a crop of 41,283,000 bushels, the Central States 19,756,000 bushels and the Western States 41,281,000 bushels. These compare with the 1952 crops of 38,790,000 bushels in the Eastern States, 14,922,000 bushels in the Central States and 38,777,000 in the Western States. The 1953 crops in the Eastern and Western States are below average but in the Central States the indicated production is slightly above average.

In the New England States, the June drop was rather heavy and the set of fruit is lighter than expected. Delicious, Cortland and Northern Spy are showing the heaviest set while the set of McIntosh varies widely by areas. In New York, unfavorable weather at and following pollination resulted in a heavy June drop with McIntosh, Cortland and Rhode Island Greenings showing the heaviest. Weather conditions during June were favorable for development. Rhode Island Greenings now promise

a much larger crop than last year. McIntosh and Cortland prospects continued better than last year in the Hudson Valley while prospects for Delicious are down substantially from a year ago. Baldwins are generally light in all areas. The crop in New Jersey shows good prospects. Generally, McIntosh and Rome Beauty varieties have a good set while Stayman, Delicious and Golden Delicious are light. Starr variety will reach peak marketing about mid-July. Summer varieties have sized well.

The set in Pennsylvania is generally light. The crop has made good development in all districts except the Adams-Franklin-York area. The June drop in Erie County is expected to be heavy and local hail storms in this area around July 1 caused some damage. Summer and fall varieties generally have a better set than the winter varieties. Maryland is expecting about the same size crop as produced in the past two years. Some hail damage was reported. Production of Yorks is down from a year ago while the Delicious and Stayman varieties are generally light.

Rome Beauty and Grimes Golden varieties are expected to be above the 1952 production. With 1953 being an off year in the Virginia for Yorks, the production in these States is expected to be below the 1951 and 1952 crops and below average. In Virginia, Delicious were damaged by late April freezes but Golden Delicious, Staymans and Winesaps have good prospects in most orchards. Harvest of Transparent started in late June and will extend into July. Rambo and Maiden Blush will be harvested in early July and Williams Red about the middle of July. The North Carolina crop was hurt by the late spring freezes. The set was also reduced in some areas by the heavy crop produced in 1952.

Prospects in northern Ohio are better than in the southern part of the State where late freezes damaged the crop. Baldwin and Transparent varieties will be light. The set of other varieties varies considerably but is generally good. Harvest of summer varieties will start in southern Ohio in early July. Prospects for Illinois are good even though the crop of Transparents was below normal. Jonathan and Golden Delicious are expected to yield well. The set of Golden Delicious is heavy and most growers had to thin. In Michigan, scab is evident on the foliage throughout much of the State and is now occurring on the fruit in some orchards. Local hail storms have caused some loss in southeastern Michigan. The set varies more among orchards than among varieties.

In Idaho, apples are making good growth. The Delicious crop will be fair while Rome Beauty will be generally good. In Colorado, a fair crop of Jonathans is in prospect while the Delicious crop will be light. New Mexico has almost a failure due to frost damage in early April. The set of fruit in Utah varies considerably by varieties and localities. The June drop was considerably larger than normal. Rome Beauty has a better set than most of the other varieties. Washington is expecting a crop of 28,000,000 bushels, 23 percent above 1952 but 2 percent below average.

The set this year is generally good in spite of the late freeze damage and heavy dropping of some varieties. Production of the major varieties will be above last year. The crop has made normal development to date. In Oregon, cool weather in June retarded development of the crop and conditions were conducive to development of scab. Good crops are expected in Hood River and Wasco County. The Newtown variety will be below last year since 1953 is an off-year for this variety. Delicious production is expected to be about the same as last year. The California crop was hurt by the early April freezes. Harvest of Gravensteins will start during the second week of July. The Gravenstein crop is much shorter than last year.

PEACHES: The total U. S. peach crop for 1953 is forecast at 63,559,000 bushels, 2 percent above 1952 but 5 percent below average. Growing conditions were generally favorable during June except for some South Central States where drought caused considerable damage.

The 10 Southern States are expecting a crop of 12,011,000 bushels, slightly less than on June 1 but 13 percent above 1952. Peaches are moving in volume from these States. In South Carolina, mid-season varieties consisting mostly of July Elberta, Southland, Jerseyland and Redhaven are now moving. The quality of the crop is generally good. Weather conditions in Georgia during June were generally favorable. Hot weather hastened maturity. Movement is earlier than expected. Movement of Redhaven and Southland was near a peak on July 1 and Elberta harvest south of Macon has started. Elbertas are expected to reach volume soon after mid-July. In North Carolina, Dixigem and Jubilee varieties are now at peak movement. Size and quality are good. Harvest of Elbertas is expected the last of July. The Arkansas crop was hurt by the very hot, dry weather prior to July 1. Elbertas are still holding up fairly well in the Nashville area which had a few scattered showers. Harvesting of the Louisiana peach crop has already passed its peak. The Texas crop declined slightly during June because of the hot, dry weather over most of the State.

Production in the mid-Atlantic States (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland) is forecast at 6,772,000, moderately above last year and above average. In New Jersey, harvesting of early varieties is about a week ahead of 1952. Movement started in late June. Peaches are sizing well. The crop in Pennsylvania made good development during June. Quality and size are expected to be good. Storms caused some damage in Erie County in late June. Prospects in Virginia improved slightly during June. The heavy producing counties have good crops. Quality is very good and the size of fruit on July 1 was larger than usual. Early varieties were being harvested in Southern Counties by July 1 but Elbertas will not be ready until early August.

New York and New England have prospects for above average size crops. Growing conditions have been generally favorable this season. However, in New York, some scattered hail damage occurred in Orange, Dutchess and Chautauqua Counties. The crop in Ohio is developing satisfactorily. Moisture is adequate for good sizes. In Illinois, the June drop was heavier than usual and in some Southern Illinois areas rain is needed for proper sizing. Harvest of early varieties will be underway by mid-July. Elberta harvest will start about mid-August. In Michigan, weather continues favorable for development of the peach crop. Thinning is still underway in all areas. The set of Elbertas is lighter than for other major varieties. Harvest of early varieties will start in Southwest Michigan about the second week of August with peak movement of early varieties expected around August 20. Movement of Elbertas will reach a peak around Labor Day.

The California Clingstone crop, indicated at 21,877,000 bushels is 14 percent above harvested production last year and 6 percent above average. The Cling Peach Advisory Board has determined that there will be no "green drop" program for 1953 but a Stabilization pool will be established in order that the volume canned may be regulated if warranted. In 1952, the program required the elimination of fruit from 15 percent of the trees. California Freestones are estimated at 10,418,000 bushels, down 7 percent from last year, and 8 percent below average. Movement of Early Elbertas has passed the peak. A small tonnage has gone to canners. In Washington, growing conditions have been generally favorable this season. Hale

variety in Oregon has a very irregular set with a light crop of this variety in Jackson County. Heavy crops of Rio and Alberta varieties are expected. Colorado expects a crop about half of last year's large production. The Palisades area of Mesa County has a good crop. Other areas of Colorado have a light crop due to spring freeze damage. Utah and Idaho will have short crops because of spring freeze damage.

PEARS: United States pear production is forecast at 30,910,000 bushels--slightly less than last year but 2 percent above average. The crop in the 3 Pacific Coast States totals 26,445,000 bushels--5 percent less than forecast on June 1, 1 percent less than last year, but 6 percent above average. Bartletts in these States are placed at 18,970,000 bushels--7 percent below last year and 2 percent above average. Other varieties in the Pacific Coast States have good prospects and are forecast at 7,475,000 bushels--20 percent above last season and 17 percent above average.

California has prospects for 10,834,000 bushels of Bartlett pears--a fourth below last season and 5 percent below average. Harvest of Bartletts is expected to start about July 10. Other pears in California are forecast at 1,583,000 bushels--6 percent above last season and about average.

Washington pear prospects declined during June, primarily because of an unusually heavy June drop. However, Bartletts at 5,504,000 bushels and other pears at 1,944,000 bushels are above average and much above the short crops of 1951 and 1952.

Oregon expects record crops of both classes of pears. Bartletts are forecast at 2,632,000 bushels and fall and winter pears at 3,948,000 bushels. Prospects are excellent in the Hood River area and also in the Medford. There was light hail damage generally over the Medford area.

New York pears are forecast at 456,000 bushels--above the 1952 crop but below average. Prospects are irregular from orchard to orchard. The Ontario area expects a crop larger than last year but the Hudson Valley prospects are not as favorable as last season. The Michigan crop at 1,120,000 bushels is forecast above last season and above average. There is considerable variation among orchards because of variable weather at time of pollination. Pears are sizing well and have a minimum of damage from insects and diseases.

GRAPES: The U. S. grape crop is forecast at 2,755,400 tons--13 percent less than last season and 4 percent less than average.

California, which usually produces more than nine-tenths of the Nation's grapes, expects a total this season of 2,562,000 tons--14 percent below last year and 5 percent below average. Wine varieties are estimated at 571,000 tons compared with 656,000 tons last year, table grapes, 548,000 tons compared with 657,000 tons last year and raisin varieties 1,443,000 tons compared with 1,663,000 tons last year. Spring freezes are the principal cause of the shorter crops in California. Most grapes made satisfactory progress during June. Shipments of Thompson Seedless grapes from the Desert Areas were at a peak the first week in July. Movement from the San Joaquin Valley are expected to start soon after mid-July. Arizona production is estimated at 3,600 tons compared with 2,800 tons last year. Movement is underway. California and Arizona produce practically all of the European type grapes in the country and have very few native type grapes. Washington expects a crop of 36,100 tons compared with 33,100 tons last year and the average of 19,580 tons. The crop has made good progress.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1955

July 1, 1955

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Prospective production in the important Great Lakes States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan total 132,200 tons--one percent below 1952 but 11 percent above average. Growing conditions have been favorable in all sections of New York. Pennsylvania had favorable weather until June 28 when a wind and hail storm struck North East Township of Erie County and caused considerable damage to grapes. Another hail storm hit about the same section on July 2, and resulted in further damage to grapes. The estimate is as of the first of July and does not reflect loss from the storm of July 2. In Ohio, prospects are generally good in the commercial areas along Lake Erie but the crop in southern Ohio will be short because of April freeze damage. The Michigan crop is a little above last season. Grapes bloomed around mid-June. Hot, dry weather immediately following bloom caused considerable shodding. Most vineyards however in the important Southwestern section have a heavy set of moderately loose bunches.

CITRUS: The 1952-53 orange crop is now estimated at 120 million boxes--2 percent more than the 1951-52 crop and 17 percent above average. The grapefruit crop is placed at 38 million boxes--6 percent less than last season and 26 percent below average. California lemons are estimated at 11.9 million boxes compared with 12.8 million last season and the average of 12.6 million.

About 20 million boxes of California Valencia oranges were available on July 1 for harvest during the summer and fall. Less than a million boxes of other oranges were available on July 1, mostly Florida Valencias. Grapefruit were all harvested by July 1 except about 2 million boxes--mostly California summer grapefruit.

Florida citrus groves received ample rainfall during June and trees and fruit are in excellent condition. Many trees throughout the citrus belt put out a heavy late bloom following the drought in May. This may result in a considerable quantity of late fruit next year.

Texas citrus trees and fruit continued to deteriorate during June because of the severe drought. Most of the older trees have shed their fruit and some are dying. Defoliation is apparent in trees of all ages. Very few new trees have been planted since early spring and no additional plantings are expected until fall or later.

Arizona conditions are varied. Some areas have had a heavy drop of fruit while other areas have a good set. Fruit is sizing well.

In California, growing conditions continued favorable for citrus during June and prospects are good for the 1953-54 season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is forecast at 94,800 tons--34,000 tons above 1952 but 7,000 tons below the 1951 crop. Plums in California have made good development. A State marketing agreement is in effect this season and there is a heavy cullage of fruit which has not made the minimum sizes. In Michigan, the set is generally poorer than a year ago, although quite irregular between varieties. Stanley prunes have set quite well.

The prune crop in California is placed at 136,000 tons (dried basis), slightly above 1952 but below 1951 and average. The set is very irregular as the result of spring frosts. The crop is making good development except in a few localities; considerable cracking has been reported. A good quality crop is expected.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1953

as of

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July 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

The prune crop in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is forecast at 96,800 tons (fresh basis). This compares with 85,800 tons produced in 1952 and 113,830 tons the 10-year average. Washington and Oregon are expecting crops above last year while prospects in Idaho are below the crop produced a year ago. In Idaho, the drop is not yet over. Some hail damage occurred in the Fruitland-Payette area. Prospects in Washington are good, with the crop in the eastern part of the State the largest in recent years. In Western Washington, cool, damp weather during June retarded the development of the crop. In Eastern Oregon, there was no frost damage this year and prospects are for a much larger crop than was produced the last three years. Prospects in western Oregon are quite favorable.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1953 sweet cherry crop is forecast at 94,500 tons, down 5,430 tons from a month ago. The 1952 crop was 99,810 tons, and the 10-year average is 91,584 tons. Declines from a month ago occurred in each of the three major producing States--Washington, Oregon and California.

The crop is now placed at 13,290 tons in the Great Lakes States and at 81,210 tons in the western States.

Cherry harvest in California has been completed except in a few scattered and late localities. Some loss of fruit was reported in the Santa Clara Valley when rain came at the time fruit was mature and ready for harvest. The 1953 crop shows 13,100 tons for Royal Ann and 16,600 tons for other varieties. In 1952 16,500 tons of Royal Ann were produced and 23,000 tons of other varieties.

In Washington, harvest is expected to extend over a period of 6 to 8 weeks instead of the usual 4 weeks. This was caused by the cool, wet spring and the greater difference in blossoming time at the various elevations this year. Harvest started in the lower valleys during the last week of June. The crop is generally turning out lighter than was anticipated a month ago. The percentage of culls is considerably less than in most past years. In Oregon, about 20 percent of the crop at The Dalles was harvested by July 1 and harvest is getting underway in other areas in the western part of the State. There has been some damage from rain cracking in valley orchards in western Oregon but the amount of damage is much less than a year ago. The Montana crop, confined largely to the east shore of Flathead Lake, is generally quite irregular in prospects with some orchards showing a complete failure and others having a full crop. Cool weather has delayed maturity of the crop. In Idaho, Colorado and Utah, prospects are for crops much below a year ago and also below average. The smaller crops are the result of late spring freezes.

In the Great Lakes Area, production prospects in all States are below last year. New York and Michigan are showing crops above average while Pennsylvania and Ohio are below. In New York, the crop in the Hudson Valley is particularly short with considerable variation among varieties. The bulk of the crop in this area has been harvested. The crop in western New York is fair. In Michigan, the crop is smaller than expected earlier because of a heavy drop. Some damage was also caused by high winds and hail in northwestern Michigan on June 20. In the southwest part of the State, sweet cherries are generally small in size. Harvest started in this area on July 1. Harvest in the west central part of the State will begin during the first week of July and a week later in the northwestern section.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is forecast at 130,520,000 tons, 12,400 tons above the 1952 production of 118,120 tons and 23,853 tons above average. Production in the 5 Great Lake States is placed at 122,780 tons, 6,640 tons below the June 15 estimate but 13,080 tons above 1952. The Michigan crop is estimated at 77,000 tons, 9,500 tons above the 1952 crop when wind storms damaged the crop at harvest time but 7,700 tons below the 1951 crop. The crop in centralwestern and southwestern Michigan was damaged by late April freezes and in the northwestern section by the May freeze. A wind storm on June 30th in the Grand Traverse area did some damage to the crop. In Wisconsin, a heavier than usual drop occurred and some orchards were damaged by hail in late June. New York is expecting a crop slightly larger than last year's production. In the Ontario area, the drop was heavy and the set shows wide variation among and within orchards. The Wayne county crop is generally light, while the production in the Hudson Valley is very good. The Pennsylvania crop is below that of last year. The weather in June was favorable for sizing in the Adams county area and picking started about July 1. The set in Erie county is irregular and a storm on June 28 did considerable damage. In Ohio harvest was completed in the southern counties on July 1 and started in the heavy producing northern area during the first week of July.

The crops in Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Utah are below last year and below average, largely as the result of late spring freezes. The cool weather in Washington delayed maturity. Harvest will not begin until after the middle of July. In Oregon, cold weather has retarded the development of the crop.

APRICOTS: The 1953 apricot crop in California, Washington and Utah is forecast at 206,500 tons, 11,300 tons above the June 1 estimate. The 1952 production was 176,800 and the 10-year average is 225,760 tons. In California, a crop of 189,000 tons is indicated, 31,000 tons above the short 1952 crop but 12,100 tons below average. Apricots in California have made good growth. Fresh shipments reached the peak movement in June and have now subsided. A small tonnage has already gone to canners but the bulk for canning is not yet mature. In Washington, some early varieties have been shipped from both Wenatchee and Yakima. Prospects in both of these areas are for larger crops than a year ago when late April freezes caused considerable damage to the crop. The Utah crop is practically a failure this year with only 20 percent of the 1952 crop indicated. The fruit, though, is sizing well. Most of the crop will be marketed locally.

FIGS, OLIVES, AVOCADOS: In California, figs are making good development, although in a few localities the crop was damaged by the spring frosts. The condition is reported at 76 percent--4 points below a year ago and 7 points below the July 1 average.

The olive crop in California is expected to be below that of last year. On July 1 the reported condition was 50 percent--15 and 7 points respectively below July 1952 and average.

The condition of avocados in California was reported at 53 percent on July 1, 11 points below a year ago. The 1952-53 Fuerte variety is all harvested. Marketings of other varieties are now underway.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The almond crop in California is placed at 40,000 tons, 3,600 tons above 1952 and 5,190 tons above average. The set of the crop is very irregular this year, ranging from almost a failure on some trees to a very heavy set on others. This was the result of an extensive series of spring frosts. Growing conditions have been satisfactory and nuts have made good growth to date.

The walnut crop in Oregon and California is placed at 68,800 tons, 12,400 tons below last year and 1,710 tons below average. The California crop of 60,000 tons is 18 percent below the 1952 crop. Some sections of the State will have very good crops of walnuts, while in others the crop is short. The short crop is the result of delayed foliation. The cool weather in Oregon has retarded developments and to date there are many small nuts which may or may not develop.

The filbert crop in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 8,520 tons, about 70 percent of the 1952 record crop of 12,250 tons but above average of 7,138 tons. In Oregon, 1953 is an "off" year for filberts. The set is very irregular. A few orchards have a good set but in others very few nuts can be found. In Washington, prospects for the King-Pierce Counties is good while in the major producing counties, prospects declined from a month ago.

POTATOES: On the basis of estimated acreage for harvest, digging to date of early potatoes, and July 1 condition of the growing crop, total production of potatoes in 1953 is indicated to be 376,773,000 bushels. A crop of this size, though 8 percent smaller than the 10-year (1942-51) average, would be 8 percent larger than the 1952 production and 18 percent larger than the small 1951 output. The indicated average yield per acre, at 251 bushels, is second only to the record high 1950 yield of 253 bushels.

Estimated plantings of 1,521,000 acres are 7 percent larger than the 1,417,000 acres planted in 1952. Assuming abandonment about in line with recent years, acreage harvested this year is expected to be 1,502,000 acres. This estimate of harvested acreage is 7 percent larger than in 1952 and 13 percent larger than the estimate for 1951 but 34 percent smaller than the average acreage harvested during the 10-year period, 1942-51.

Total planted acreage for the 1953 crop in the 29 late States is 5 percent larger than in 1952. Increases from last year are chiefly in the Central and Western States. For the Central late States, as a group, plantings are up 11 percent from last year; in the 11 Western States the overall increase is 7 percent. Important States showing substantial increases over 1952 are Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Idaho, Colorado, Washington and Oregon. Acreage in Michigan is slightly larger than last year. Planted acreage for the late crop in California is expected to be the same as in 1952.

In the 9 Eastern late States the total planted acreage is two percent less than last year. Farmers in all of these States except Maine, Vermont, and West Virginia, have planted less acreage than in 1952. Maine acreage is the same as last year, Vermont and West Virginia slightly larger. Acreage on Long Island, New York, is slightly larger than in 1952 but for New York as a whole, acreage is down because of smaller plantings up-State.

Total plantings for summer harvest in the Intermediate group of States (New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas) are about the same as last year. Increases in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia are offset by decreases in New Jersey and Missouri.

In the 13 early States, total acreage was 19 percent larger than in 1952, principally because of substantial increases in the commercial early sections of California, Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana.

Of the total 99-million-bushel increase in production indicated for this year (compared with 1952) the Early States account for 12 million, the Intermediate States 4 million, and the Late States 13 million bushels.

In most of the important producing areas of the 9 Eastern Late States, except Aroostook County, Maine, growers were plagued by unseasonably wet weather at planting time. Weather conditions have been relatively favorable for the important Maine potato crop and production is indicated to be 22 percent larger than in 1952. Long Island, New York, had little rainfall during June and growers having irrigation equipment used their equipment to capacity. Prospects on non-irrigated acreage are rather poor. Stands in up-State New York are generally good. In Pennsylvania, wet weather caused poor stands in early-planted fields especially in northern areas. Early Cobblers, however, look good in most areas. Some fields of Cobblers in Chester, Lancaster and York counties will be ready to dig about mid-July. Production this year in the 9 Eastern Late States, as a group, is indicated to be 11 percent larger than last year, chiefly because of increased production in Maine.

In the 9 Central Late States production is up from last year in all States except Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. Conditions to date have been generally favorable for potatoes in most of the important producing areas of these States, though some fields in North Dakota, Minnesota and the western upper peninsula of Michigan have been damaged by excessively wet weather. In North Dakota and Minnesota the indicated yield is equal to the previous record for these States; and in Michigan and Wisconsin, the indicated yields per acre are second only to the record highs established last year. For the Central Late States as a group, estimated production is 12 percent larger than in 1952.

Prospective yields are down from last year in all of the 11 Western Late States except New Mexico; and estimated production is less than in 1952 in all except Utah, Washington and Oregon where increased acreages (compared with last year) more than offset the lower indicated yields. In Washington and Utah, however, the expected yields per acre are second only to the record high yields harvested last year. In Washington, supplies of irrigation water are abundant. Harvest of a limited acreage of Red Pontiacs was expected to be underway about July 8-10, with White Rose to follow about July 20. Most of the increase in Washington acreage this year is in the Columbia Basin area, largely late Russets. Acreage in Oregon is larger than last year in all of the important producing areas. Cool, wet spring weather delayed plantings and the crop is expected to be later than usual.

In Idaho, the crop was planted under relatively favorable conditions except in the eastern part of the State where planting was about two weeks late because of wet weather. Water supplies are ample. Digging of "reds" in southwest Idaho should be underway during the week of July 13; and harvest of early "whites" is expected to start about July 20. Colorado potatoes, in general, were planted later than usual and early development was slow. The crop made good progress during June, though psyllid infestation is reported to be relatively extensive. In California, conditions affecting late potatoes have been generally favorable except in the Tularelake area where cold, spring weather has retarded development of the crop. Total indicated production in the Western Late States is 4 percent smaller than in 1952.

Though hot, dry weather in all of the 7 Intermediate States except Maryland and Delaware has been unfavorable for the potato crop, production and indicated yield per acre is estimated to be larger than last year in all of these States except Missouri. Total estimated production for this group is 29 percent larger than in 1952.

Total production in the 13 Early States is indicated to be 23 percent larger than last year. Though average yields were higher than last year in some of the Early States, most of the increase in production over last year was the result of a substantial increase in acreage. Harvest of the commercial early crop in these States was about completed by the end of June except in California, Arizona, North Carolina, northern Georgia and the Texas Panhandle. Because of relatively low prices, considerable economic abandonment of commercial early potatoes has occurred.

SWEETPOTATOES: Totalsweetpotato production is placed at 32,697,000 bushels--16 percent more than the 1952 output, but 40 percent less than the 1942-51 average production.

Planted acreage is estimated at 356,000 acres, compared with 334,000 acres in 1952--an increase of about 7 percent. With abandonment expected to be about average, growers are expected to harvest 352,000 acres--8 percent more than in 1952 but 40 percent less than the average for the period 1942-51. Though unfavorable weather at planting time probably restricted the acreage in some areas, plantings are larger than last year in all of the important producing States except Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and California. Alabama and Mississippi farmers have planted less acreage than in 1952; in Texas and California, the acreage is the same as last year.

Production is indicated to be smaller than last year in some of the minor States but in all of the important producing States except Mississippi, the output is expected to exceed that of 1952. Prospective production in Mississippi is slightly less than last year.

The Louisiana crop is indicated to be 10 percent larger than last year. In the important commercial areas of central and southwest Louisiana, some early planted fields were flooded out by torrential rains in mid-May but most of these damaged fields have been re-set. Planting was active in this area during the last week of June. Plants have been scarce in some sections of the State but in general, farmers have been able to obtain adequate supplies. In North Carolina, estimated production is 27 percent larger than in 1952. Weather conditions have been ideal in most sections of the State, especially in the heavy producing eastern counties. As of July 1, about 95 percent of the crop had been set in the eastern areas.

The New Jersey crop is expected to be slightly larger than last year. Vines made fairly good growth during the last half of June but were needing rain by the first week in July. The Virginia crop is expected to be 25 percent larger than the 1952 output; Texas, 33 percent larger; and Georgia, 16 percent more than in 1952. Growing conditions in Virginia and Georgia have been relatively favorable for sweetpotatoes. The important east Texas crop was planted under favorable conditions but was needing rain by the end of June. The California crop is indicated to be slightly larger than last year.

SUGAR BEETS: The acreage planted to sugar beets for 1953 harvest is estimated at 782,000 acres, 9 percent over last year but 6 percent below the 10-year average of 829,000 acres. Of the major sugar beet States, the largest percentage increase over last year occurred in Washington where the acreage planted is 42 percent above a year ago. Idaho acreage is up 23 percent from last year and Utah 20 percent. California, with the largest acreage of any State, is up 8 percent and Colorado, second in acreage, is up 3 percent. Decreases occurred in Michigan, Nebraska and Kansas.

A total of 727,000 acres is indicated for harvest this year compared with 665,000 acres harvested last year. Abandonment, at 7 percent, is below the average of 10 percent. Several thousand acres of beets in Montana and Idaho were frozen and had to be replanted as were small acreages in Oregon and Wyoming. Some replanting was also necessary in Wyoming because of wind damage. In Michigan wet soils during late April and much of May hindered planting and farmers fell short of their intended acreage. Montana, Ohio and Wyoming fell below intentions reported in March, but other States came well up to their intentions reported in March.

National sugar beet production for 1953 is estimated at 10,925,000 tons, compared with 10,169,000 tons harvested last year and the 10-year average production of 10,027,000 tons. The increase this year is attributed to the larger acreage for harvest as the indicated yield of 15.0 tons per acre, while well above average, is below last year. With average sugar recovery per tons of beets, the indicated 1953 crop of beets should produce about 1,625,000 tons of sugar, raw value, compared with 1,508,000 tons produced last year.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: This year's acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 347,000 acres, a little over 1 percent above a year ago, and about 10 percent above the 10-year average of 316,000 acres. Acreage for harvest in Louisiana, at 302,000, is up 1 percent from last year when 299,000 acres were harvested. Florida, at 45,000 acres, is up 3 percent from 1952.

Conditions as of July indicate that 7,223,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed will be harvested this year, compared with 7,599,000 tons last year and 6,281,000 tons the 10-year average. In Louisiana, dry weather over much of the sugarcane belt until the last few days in June retarded growth, but recent moisture with high temperatures should promote rapid development. The yield indicated for Louisiana is about average but the yield in Florida is expected to be above average. Assuming normal seed requirements and average sugar recovery, by States, this year's indicated sugarcane crop should produce 542,000 tons of sugar, raw value. Last year's production amounted to 604,000 tons.

TOBACCO: Production of all tobacco is indicated at 2,125 million pounds, 6 percent below the 2,255 million pounds harvested in 1952 and 9 percent less than the record 1951 crop of 2,332 million pounds. Production of each class of tobacco is down with the exception of cigar filler types; burley shows the largest decrease--12 percent below last year.

This year's flue-cured crop is estimated at 1,320 million pounds compared with 1,365 million last season. The hot dry weather of May and early June damaged the crop in Florida and Georgia and made it difficult to secure good stands in South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. General rains during June have improved prospects in all areas. Harvest is well advanced in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina and is just beginning in North Carolina and Virginia.

Fire-cured production is indicated at 58.0 million pounds compared with 58.2 million pounds in 1952 and the 10-year average of 71.9 million pounds. Planting has been retarded by hot dry weather and stands are generally irregular. Prospects improved in late June and early July.

The outlook for burley is for 570 million pounds, 12 percent below the 1952 crop of 650 million but 8 percent above the 10-year average of 538 million pounds. Weather conditions have been favorable and the crop is off to a good start in most areas.

Production of the dark-air cured crop is expected to be 32.1 million pounds or 5 percent less than the 33.8 million pounds harvested last season.

Prospective production of the cigar tobacco is 107.2 million pounds or about the same as the 107.6 million harvested in 1952. The cigar filler crop is expected to be 46.3 million pounds; cigar binder 47.7 million pounds, and cigar wrapper 13.2 million pounds. In the New England States the cool, wet spring delayed setting and the crop was off to a late start. In Wisconsin and Minnesota weather conditions have been favorable and prospects are generally good.

The estimated acreage of all tobacco this year totals 1,655,600 acres. This is 6.6 percent less than the 1,773,000 acres harvested in 1952 and compares with the 1942-51 average of 1,677,400 acres harvested. Reductions in the allotments of flue-cured and burley account primarily for the decline in the all-tobacco acreage as compared with last year.

The flue-cured acreage for 1953 at 1,030,900 acres is about 7 percent below the 1,111,300 acres harvested in 1952. This decrease closely parallels the cut in the allotments for these types.

This year's burley acreage is estimated at 428,700 acres, 7.5 percent below the previous year's crop of 463,500 acres. In the Southern Maryland Belt where allotments went into effect for the first time this year, the acreage dropped 4,000 acres--from 51,000 in 1952 to 47,000 in 1953. For dark air-cured types, the 27,800 acres indicated for harvest in 1953 shows a 5.7 percent increase over 1952 when 26,300 acres were harvested. Also, the 1953 aggregate acreage of all fire-cured types at 48,600 acres represents an increase of 2.5 percent over the previous season.

The combined acreage of all cigar types changed only slightly from a year earlier--dropping from 73,200 acres last year to 72,400 acres this year. Cigar binder types at 30,500 acres and cigar wrapper types at 12,000 fell 2.9 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively, while cigar filler types at 29,900 acres reflected a gain of 3.5 percent.

HOPS: The 1953 hop production is indicated at 42,080,000 pounds. This compares with 61,263,000 pounds produced in 1952 and the 10-year average of 51,075,000. The salable allotment in 1952 was 39,200,000 pounds and in 1951 it was 46,500,000 pounds. The termination of the marketing agreement resulted in a sizable reduction in acreage for 1953. The 28,400 acres for harvest this year are 9,900 acres below the 1952 acreage and 9,958 acres below average. The decline in acreage was general in the four States, with the largest reduction occurring in California and Oregon. Yield per acre is estimated at 1,482 pounds. This compares with 1,600 pounds obtained in 1952 and the 10-year average of 1,327 pounds.

In Idaho, hops have had good growth to date, although mildew has damaged a few yards. In eastern Washington, the spring was too cold and windy to promote good growth. A number of growers were late in starting to train vines. Some mildew has

been reported. In Oregon, the relatively low yield in prospects is the result of cold, wet growing conditions during the spring months. Downy mildew is the worst in many years. This will probably affect quality more than the yield.

PASTURES: Pasture feed conditions varied widely over the country on July 1 from drought ridden in the South Central and Southwest sections to excellent in the North Central and Northwestern sections of the country. Condition of United States pastures on July 1 was 76 percent of normal--the lowest condition since 1936, but only 1 point below July 1 a year ago. Pasture condition declined 9 percentage points during June compared with the 10-year average seasonal upturn of 1 point.

Dry hot weather further reduced pasture feed in the entire South from the Lower Mississippi Valley west through the Central and Southern Great Plains area into the Southwest. Unabated drought in western Texas and Oklahoma, and southwestern Kansas resulted in extreme shortage of grazing feed. Hot drying winds and continued lack of rain in the eastern parts of these States, and in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, sharply reduced available pasture feed on July 1, with an area of extreme drought centering in southwest Missouri. Pastures in the other lower Mississippi Valley States were also set back by lack of rain during June, but were supplying considerable feed for livestock around July 1. The July 1 pasture condition for the South Central States as a whole was 54 percent--the lowest for the date since 1936 and 24 points below the June 1 condition. In New Mexico and much of the other southern Rocky Mountain area range and pasture feed has also become very short with little grazing available except on irrigated pastures and mountain ranges.

On the more favorable side, pastures in the entire northern section from the Great Lake States westward through the Pacific Northwest were furnishing good to excellent feed on July 1. In Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana pastures made lush growth during June and on July 1 were in well above average condition and far better than a year ago. In the Pacific Northwest cool weather and ample moisture during June promoted excellent grazing feed over the entire region. Pasture feed was generally good in the Central Rocky Mountain area.

In the East pastures were generally in fair to good condition and furnishing adequate feed in most sections on July 1. However, pasture feed had declined appreciably during June due to dry hot weather and on July 1 there were some areas of poor pastures, particularly in parts of the Northeast, South Carolina and the lower Ohio Valley.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms passed its June peak somewhat earlier than usual this year, but continued at a relatively high level through the month. National output during June is estimated at 12,349,000,000 pounds, 4 percent more than a year ago and the largest since 1947; However, in five years during the middle 1940's June production was higher than this year. June output provided 2.58 pounds of milk per capita per day, slightly more than in 1952, but otherwise the smallest for the month in more than two decades of record. On the basis of normal seasonal variation, June production was equivalent to an annual rate of 116 billion pounds of milk. In earlier months of 1953, the annual equivalent rate has ranged from 119 to 123 billion pounds. In the first 6 months of 1953, milk production totaled 63.2 billion pounds, a new high for the period, and some 3 1/3 billion pounds more than last year.

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
July 1, 1953

Among the 30 States for which estimates are available, June milk production established new highs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and California, and came close to previous highs in New Jersey, Michigan, Alabama and Missouri. In the latter State, however, much supplementary feeding was needed because of poor pastures. On the other hand, in Texas where milk cow numbers are at a low level and drought conditions have reduced production per cow, the amount of milk produced was the smallest for June in records dating back to 1930. June production was also at or near a two-decade low point in most other Great Plains States and on the Northern Pacific Coast, mainly because of the relatively small number of milk cows now on farms. The "big three" States in June milk output were Wisconsin, with 1,760 million pounds, Minnesota, with 922 million, and Iowa with 644 million.

State	June average 1942-51	June 1952	May 1953	June 1953	State	June average 1942-51	June 1952	May 1953	June 1953
	<u>Million pounds</u>					<u>Million pounds</u>			
N.J.	97	100	112	100	N.C.	140	145	159	157
Pa.	511	522	592	539	S.C.	53	53	55	54
Ohio	540	545	581	569	Ky.	240	247	252	254
Ind.	373	380	390	385	Tenn.	228	225	254	247
Ill.	554	492	513	512	Ala.	125	125	134	131
Mich.	558	561	559	573	Miss.	146	142	161	149
Wis.	1,675	1,757	1,757	1,760	Okla.	249	181	208	184
Minn.	938	887	932	922	Tex.	380	307	315	293
Iowa	705	616	640	644	Mont.	76	57	52	56
Mo.	424	409	455	440	Idaho	135	118	124	129
N.Dak.	249	212	199	225	Utah	67	68	66	67
S.Dak.	197	157	151	162	Wash.	198	167	183	176
Nebr.	284	233	231	242	Oreg.	148	130	139	137
Kans.	295	232	266	252	Calif.	535	552	606	586
Va.	177	177	204	198	Other				
W.Va.	87	80	80	84	States	2,009	2,002	2,240	2,122
					U.S.	12,393	11,872	12,610	12,349

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,051,000,000 eggs in June --1 percent more than in June last year but 1 percent less than the 1942-51 average. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. June

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

production in the West North Central States was about the same as a year ago. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the West and 4 percent in the South Central States. Egg production for the first 6 months of this year was 1 percent smaller than in these months last year.

Rate of egg production in June was 16.6 eggs per layer--2 percent above last year. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic where it was was down about 1 percent. Record high rates were made in the West North Central and the West. Increases from last year were 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central, 1 percent in the South Central States, and less than 1 percent in the West. Rate per layer on hand during the first 6 months of this year was 99.7 eggs compared with 98.9 last year and the average of 90.3 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 304,378,000 layers in June -- 1 percent less than in June last year and 6 percent below the average. Compared with last year numbers of layers decreased 6 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the West. These decreases were almost offset by increases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. The decrease in layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 4 percent compared with 6 percent last year and the average of 6 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1 are estimated at 461,578,000 -- about the same as last year but 19 percent below the 1942-51 average. Young chicken holdings were up 10 percent in the West and 4 percent in the West North Central States. Increases in these areas were offset by decreases of 10 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Young chicken numbers in the East North Central States on July 1 were about the same as a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 45.7 cents per dozen, compared with 35.7 cents a year ago. Egg markets in June were firm. Prices advanced on all top grades. Current receipts were unchanged and Checks and Dirties declined several cents. Holdings in the 35 cities on June 29 were 1,054,000 cases, compared with 2,496,000 cases last year.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 24.9 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 26.5 cents on May 15 and 24.9 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 22.8 cents and commercial broilers 26.2 cents, compared with 21.7 and 26.8 cents, respectively, in mid-June last year. Markets held fairly steady on broilers and fryers during June. Hens continued weak and prices tended moderately lower to close at the low point for the month. Storage stocks of poultry in the 35 cities totaled 75 million pounds on the 29 of June, compared with 116 million pounds last year.

Turkey prices averaged 31.7 cents per pound live weight on June 15, compared with 32.3 cents per pound a year ago. Markets were steady on dry-packed fresh and frozen dressed turkeys. The price trend was steadily downward on fryer sizes reflecting increased marketings. Prices declined 2 to 3 cents per pound during the month in the important producing areas.

The mid-June cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.86 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.21 a year ago. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year ago.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
 AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	: North : Atlantic	: E. North : Central	: W. North : Central	: South : Atlantic	: South : Central	: Western	: United : States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	42,538	60,712	90,167	30,128	60,595	29,676	313,816
1952	51,485	57,655	77,350	29,298	51,500	29,906	297,194
1953	54,559	58,911	75,931	30,078	48,658	29,723	297,360

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	71,862	119,422	181,283	56,287	100,017	41,477	570,347
1952	78,468	102,799	128,378	45,204	73,686	34,383	462,918
1953	75,952	102,823	133,935	44,870	66,235	37,763	461,578

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	52.4	51.9	51.9	44.0	43.1	52.4	49.5
1952	53.3	53.1	52.7	45.2	44.2	56.3	51.0
1953	54.0	54.6	54.8	48.4	44.8	55.8	52.4

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1934-53

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums: (including sudan)	Wheat Winter	Wheat Spring	All
Thousand acres							
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	83,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,741	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	87,625	41,739	10,454	14,498	47,024	18,143	65,167
1946	87,585	42,812	10,380	13,403	48,371	18,734	67,105
1947	82,888	37,855	10,955	10,850	54,935	19,584	74,519
1948	84,778	39,280	11,905	12,679	52,963	19,455	72,418
1949	85,602	39,236	9,872	10,789	54,414	21,496	75,910
1950	81,817	40,733	11,153	15,408	43,253	18,357	61,610
1951	80,736	36,525	9,436	13,994	39,823	21,669	61,492
1952	81,359	38,643	8,264	10,841	50,348	20,237	70,585
1953 1/	80,694	39,433	8,455	13,617	46,105	21,120	67,225

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
Thousand acres						
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	65,387	1,273.1
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,732	1,440.9
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,617	77,639	1,749.9
1945	1,850	1,499	3,785	17,029	76,697	1,820.7
1946	1,597	1,532	2,432	17,584	73,741	1,963.8
1947	1,991	1,708	4,129	21,330	74,666	1,851.6
1948	2,058	1,804	4,973	22,911	71,817	1,553.6
1949	1,554	1,357	5,048	27,439	71,464	1,623.2
1950	1,744	1,620	4,090	17,843	74,368	1,599.0
1951	1,710	1,967	3,904	26,854	74,442	1,779.9
1952	1,385	1,972	3,309	25,664	74,664	1,773.0
1953 1/	1,375	2,158	4,401	---	74,967	1,655.6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1934-53 (Continued)							
Year	Beans, dry	Peas, dry	Soybeans, grown	Soybeans, for	Cowpeas, grown	Peanuts, grown	Sugar beets
	edible	field	alone	beans	alone	alone	
Thousand acres							
1934	1,461	277	5,764	1,556	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	220	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	2,359	3,273	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,035	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,163	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,245	1,582	3,851	555
1945	1,487	518	13,056	10,740	1,486	3,853	713
1946	1,622	492	11,706	9,932	1,213	3,883	302
1947	1,778	513	13,052	11,411	1,156	4,094	879
1948	1,938	298	11,987	10,682	1,189	3,824	694
1949	1,885	354	11,872	10,482	1,266	2,765	687
1950	1,512	233	15,129	13,814	1,177	2,670	925
1951	1,408	294	15,190	13,545	320	2,592	691
1952	1,272	211	15,643	14,075	821	1,938	665
1953 1/	1,409	244	15,781	14,335		1,895	727

Year	Sorgho for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet- potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
Thousand acres						
1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	238,965
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,050	361,889
1936	245	402.2	3,959.9	769	313,845	360,239
1937	310	448.1	3,054.9	768	358,449	363,018
1938	197	449.9	2,870.1	793	338,448	354,269
1939	189	413.0	2,812.8	728.0	322,034	342,785
1940	186	371.9	2,332.1	647.7	331,649	347,969
1941	176	396.6	2,692.6	730.9	325,424	347,769
1942	221	428.7	2,670.8	687.0	339,420	351,433
1943	207	429.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,872	361,636
1944	187	412.3	2,779.8	726.0	352,763	365,729
1945	146	416.4	2,664.3	645.9	345,443	356,222
1946	154	424.9	2,526.6	637.0	342,906	352,935
1947	131	425.2	3,001.3	546.6	346,278	356,081
1948	80	401.6	1,980.7	455.3	347,943	359,380
1949	53	396.8	1,758.6	472.1	352,114	365,040
1950	58	332.5	1,696.4	492.4	336,801	353,524
1951	45	351.9	1,334.1	314.0	335,954	362,008
1952	41	372.7	1,598.0	225.8	341,563	365,121
1953 1/		3/547.0	1,501.7	351.6	4/342,043	359,674

1/Preliminary. 2/Includes the principal crops in addition to various minor crops.
3/For sugar and seed only. 4/Includes an allowance for buckwheat, sweetclover seed, timothy seed, cowpeas grown alone, sorgho for sirup, sugarcane for sirup, broomcorn, 21 commercial vegetables, and cotton (acreage in cultivation July 1 less 10-year average abandonment).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (M.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1952 AND 1953										
State	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Potatoes	Sweetpotatoes					
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
Thousand acres										
Maine	14	14	94	102	4	4	145	145	---	---
N.H.	14	15	10	10	---	---	4.1	4.0	---	---
Vt.	64	70	58	53	1	---	4.3	4.4	---	---
Mass.	36	38	8	7	---	---	8.6	8.4	---	---
R.I.	7	7	2	2	---	---	4.7	4.4	---	---
Conn.	35	36	7	6	---	---	8.8	8.5	---	---
N.Y.	648	654	814	741	73	69	107	105	---	---
N.J.	197	189	50	46	18	19	27	25	14	15
Pa.	1,358	1,358	792	768	154	162	66	61	---	---
Ohio	3,581	3,545	1,289	1,173	20	22	24	24	---	---
Ind.	4,679	4,763	1,460	1,314	27	29	13	13	.5	.5
Ill.	8,947	9,126	3,405	3,201	22	22	6.5	6.0	1.1	1.1
Mich.	1,672	1,739	1,547	1,423	91	70	57	59	---	---
Wis.	2,439	2,561	3,000	3,030	98	78	57	68	---	---
Minn.	5,340	5,714	5,341	5,238	1,171	995	71	82	---	---
Iowa	10,936	11,045	6,277	6,089	23	7	10	10	1.0	1.0
Mo.	4,290	4,161	1,534	1,534	71	100	13	12.3	2.2	2.0
N.Dak.	1,095	1,183	1,968	1,909	1,978	2,116	80	92	---	---
S.Dak.	3,757	4,058	3,716	3,902	663	501	11	12	---	---
Nebr.	7,148	7,362	2,690	2,529	198	198	32	32	---	---
Kans.	2,819	2,509	996	1,315	120	168	5.0	5.0	.8	.8
Del.	170	168	8	8	12	13	4.9	6.6	.6	.4
Md.	474	460	63	62	69	67	6.4	6.7	5.0	6.0
Va.	973	934	193	201	88	88	35	36	17	19
W.Va.	208	193	72	68	12	12	14	15	---	---
N.C.	2,240	2,218	505	545	53	49	45	47	29	45
S.C.	1,297	1,206	740	777	25	25	12	13	27	28
Ga.	3,225	3,032	764	993	6	8	6.0	6.0	25	27
Fla.	650	611	146	175	---	---	31.7	42.0	8.6	12.0
Ky.	2,115	2,073	156	195	79	124	19	19	5.0	5.4
Tenn.	2,044	1,819	320	384	74	94	17	16	12	13
Ala.	2,457	2,219	240	319	---	---	29	37	17	16
Miss.	1,328	1,609	229	350	---	---	8	7	21	19
Ark.	989	801	185	311	7	11	12	11	6.7	6.5
La.	703	598	112	129	---	---	10.6	14.0	91	98
Okla.	833	583	486	729	34	50	5.3	5.0	2.5	2.2
Texas	2,285	2,102	1,255	1,719	99	140	17	22	28	23
Mont.	160	166	547	536	519	545	10.7	10.7	---	---
Idaho	47	47	204	194	335	325	138	149	---	---
Wyo.	54	52	184	195	150	154	7.2	6.3	---	---
Colo.	532	479	263	226	466	466	53	57	---	---
N.Mex.	95	84	33	31	35	37	.8	.6	---	---
Ariz.	36	35	25	25	145	174	4.1	5.8	---	---
Utah	37	36	50	47	146	165	13.0	14.1	---	---
Nev.	3	3	14	13	23	21	1.7	1.6	---	---
Wash.	21	22	209	205	92	98	26	29	---	---
Oreg.	28	25	411	368	304	325	33	38	---	---
Calif.	78	78	503	518	1,875	1,931	102	124	10	10
U.S.	82,658	81,800	42,975	43,765	2,385	9,432	1,417.4	1,520.9	334.4	355.9

1/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1953

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (P.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1952 AND 1953

State	Winter wheat 1/	1952	1953	All spring wheat	1952	1953	Durum wheat	1952	1953	Other spring wheat	1952	1953	All wheat	1952	1953
Thousand acres															
N.Y.	452	475	4	---	---	---	4	---	---	456	475				
N.J.	107	106	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	107	106				
Pa.	871	870	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	871	870				
Ohio	2,273	2,364	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,273	2,364				
Ind.	1,556	1,618	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,556	1,618				
Ill.	1,847	2,069	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,847	2,069				
Mich.	1,438	1,496	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,438	1,496				
Wis.	36	39	40	44	---	---	40	44	---	76	83				
Minn.	69	73	1,121	979	33	22	1,088	957	---	1,190	1,052				
Iowa	181	145	7	6	---	---	7	6	---	188	151				
Mo.	1,520	1,702	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,520	1,702				
N.Dak.	---	---	10,650	10,486	1,935	1,858	8,715	8,628	---	10,650	10,486				
S.Dak.	415	490	3,575	3,314	338	206	3,237	3,108	---	3,990	3,804				
Nebr.	4,561	4,424	52	80	---	---	52	80	---	4,613	4,504				
Kans.	15,068	14,315	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,068	14,315				
Del.	61	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	61	56				
Md.	283	269	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	233	269				
Va.	379	364	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	379	364				
W.Va.	72	73	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	73				
N.C.	427	418	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	427	418				
S.C.	189	193	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	189	193				
Ga.	140	178	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	140	178				
Ky.	326	398	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	326	398				
Tenn.	232	360	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	232	360				
Ala.	13	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	23				
Miss	12	55	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12	55				
Ark.	30	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	100				
Okla.	6,328	6,834	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,328	6,834				
Texas	5,021	5,423	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,021	5,423				
Mont.	1,695	1,814	4,535	4,762	---	---	4,535	4,762	---	6,230	6,596				
Idaho	955	888	678	841	---	---	678	841	---	1,633	1,729				
Wyo.	348	355	92	110	---	---	92	110	---	440	465				
Colo.	3,654	3,727	96	120	---	---	96	120	---	3,750	3,847				
N.Mex.	630	611	19	22	---	---	19	22	---	649	633				
Ariz.	25	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25	25				
Utah	359	373	105	109	---	---	105	109	---	484	482				
Nev.	5	5	15	14	---	---	15	14	---	20	19				
Wash.	2,677	2,222	369	867	---	---	369	867	---	3,046	3,089				
Oreg.	986	976	160	240	---	---	160	240	---	1,146	1,216				
Calif.	688	633	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	688	633				
U.S.	55,929	56,559	21,518	21,994	2,306	2,086	19,212	19,908	---	77,447	78,553				

1/Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1952 AND 1953

STATE	Flaxseed: 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Thousand acres		Acres	
Maine					9	10				
N. Y.					152	146				
Ohio									13,700	16,000
Mich.	6	5			361	390			55,400	54,000
Wis.	10	7							8,400	10,000
Minn.	1,086	1,140					3	5	62,100	63,000
Iowa	40	25							2/	2/
N. Dak.	1,602	2,499					3	5	31,100	34,000
S. Dak.	501	731							3,600	5,000
Nebr.					58	70			59,900	56,000
Kans.	9	5							5,200	5,000
Miss.			52	74						
Ark.			479	498						
La.			591	609						
Okla.	2									
Texas	132	154	556	584					2/	2/
Mont.	14	28			6	8	5	6	39,000	45,000
Idaho					119	152	64	80	63,400	82,000
Wyo.					55	62	7	6	34,900	35,000
Colo.					191	248	15	12	117,800	121,000
N. Mex.					50	65			2/	2/
Ariz.	3				8	8			2/	2/
Utah					4	10			23,400	28,000
Wash.					11	23	117	133	22,600	32,000
Oreg.							9	8	14,400	17,000
Calif.	45	24	335	429	295	278	5	6	116,100	117,000
Other States									4,200	6,000
U. S.	3,450	4,618	2,013	2,194	1,319	1,470	228	261	719,200	782,000

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Included in "Other States."

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average:	harvest:	1942-51:	cated	: 1942-51	: 1952	cated		
	1942-51:	1953		1953		1953			
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	340	440	462	25.5	29.0	31.0	8,755	12,760	14,322
N.J.	68	80	83	23.0	25.0	24.5	1,571	2,000	2,034
Pa.	881	845	853	21.2	22.5	24.0	18,728	19,012	20,472
Ohio	1,996	2,249	2,339	22.6	24.5	27.0	45,580	55,100	63,153
Ind.	1,427	1,540	1,602	19.7	24.0	26.0	28,683	36,960	41,652
Ill.	1,388	1,810	2,027	18.8	23.0	25.0	26,870	41,830	50,675
Mich.	1,038	1,429	1,486	24.7	25.5	26.5	26,045	36,440	39,379
Wis.	31	35	35	22.4	24.5	24.0	699	858	840
Minn.	96	60	70	19.4	20.0	22.5	1,860	1,200	1,575
Iowa	192	156	105	19.4	22.0	19.0	3,853	3,432	1,995
Mo.	1,262	1,199	1,439	16.3	22.0	25.0	21,081	26,378	35,975
S.Dak.	261	369	384	15.2	16.0	15.0	4,057	5,904	5,760
Nebr.	3,635	4,342	3,821	19.6	22.5	19.5	71,294	97,695	74,510
Kans.	12,279	14,649	11,866	15.7	21.0	11.0	193,205	307,629	130,526
Del.	62	58	53	18.8	21.0	19.0	1,164	1,218	1,007
Md.	321	262	257	19.3	20.5	19.5	6,215	5,371	5,012
Va.	437	353	332	17.6	21.5	21.0	7,644	7,590	6,972
W.Va.	78	60	61	17.9	21.0	21.0	1,395	1,260	1,281
N.C.	427	396	388	16.1	21.0	20.0	6,860	8,316	7,760
S.C.	205	184	184	14.6	20.0	19.5	2,935	3,680	3,588
Ga.	163	130	166	13.3	19.0	18.5	2,120	2,470	3,071
Ky.	314	230	290	15.3	20.0	21.0	4,818	4,600	6,090
Tenn.	300	211	316	14.0	19.0	19.0	4,188	4,009	6,004
Ala.	14	11	19	15.6	19.0	23.0	212	209	437
Miss.	10	9	47	21.6	26.0	26.0	222	234	1,222
Ark.	26	22	75	13.7	18.0	19.0	363	396	1,425
Okla.	5,324	5,790	5,790	13.0	18.5	11.5	70,810	107,115	66,585
Texas	4,650	3,011	2,409	12.3	11.5	9.0	59,088	34,626	21,621
Mont.	1,351	1,601	1,489	20.3	18.0	22.0	28,066	28,818	32,758
Idaho	758	865	718	24.7	22.5	25.0	18,606	19,462	17,950
Wyo.	212	312	303	19.7	16.0	17.0	4,194	4,992	5,151
Colo.	1,942	3,040	2,523	18.9	17.5	15.0	36,032	53,200	37,845
N.Mex.	327	114	103	9.9	5.5	5.0	3,542	627	515
Ariz.	25	23	23	23.2	26.0	28.0	589	598	644
Utah	265	332	335	19.5	14.0	16.0	5,093	4,648	5,360
Nev.	5	5	5	27.7	20.0	28.0	138	100	140
Wash.	1,834	2,530	2,125	27.9	28.5	31.0	51,069	72,105	65,875
Oreg.	719	949	940	26.2	28.0	30.0	18,794	26,572	28,200
Calif.	584	647	582	18.5	21.0	20.5	10,799	13,587	11,931
U.S.	45,249	50,348	46,105	17.6	20.9	17.8	797,237	1,052,801	821,372

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM									
Acreage		Yield per acre			Production				
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	1952	harvest	1952	cated	1952	1952	cated	1953
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
N.Y.	5	4	---	21.2	24.0	---	116	96	---
Wis.	57	40	44	23.4	24.5	24.0	1,354	980	1,056
Minn.	994	1,063	946	17.7	14.5	17.5	17,618	15,414	16,555
Iowa	13	7	6	17.4	21.0	17.0	222	147	102
N.Dak.	7,300	8,119	8,281	15.0	10.0	15.0	108,471	81,190	124,215
S.Dak.	2,891	3,121	2,996	12.7	7.5	13.0	36,517	23,408	38,948
Nebr.	70	48	72	14.0	14.0	13.0	965	672	936
Mont.	3,079	4,210	4,547	15.6	13.0	18.0	47,146	54,730	81,846
Idaho	470	671	819	31.0	51.5	32.0	14,505	21,136	26,208
Wyo.	85	81	97	17.1	17.5	18.0	1,459	1,418	1,746
Colo.	128	77	100	18.0	22.5	16.0	2,322	1,732	1,600
N.Mex.	21	16	19	14.6	14.5	14.0	304	232	266
Utah	72	101	106	32.8	30.0	32.5	2,568	3,030	3,445
Nev.	12	14	13	28.2	27.0	29.0	553	378	377
Wash.	654	359	845	22.6	23.5	25.0	14,834	8,436	21,125
Oreg.	217	153	230	23.9	28.0	27.0	5,136	4,284	6,210
U.S.	16,082	18,084	19,121	16.0	12.0	17.0	253,952	217,283	324,635

DURUM WHEAT									
Acreage		Yield per acre			Production				
State	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average	1952	harvest	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	1952	cated
	1942-51	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
	Thousand acres		Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Minn.	54	32	22	16.6	12.0	15.0	860	384	330
N.Dak.	2,257	1,798	1,780	15.0	10.5	14.5	32,970	18,879	25,810
S.Dak.	268	323	197	13.2	6.5	13.0	3,530	2,100	2,561
3 States	2,579	2,153	1,999	14.8	9.9	14.4	37,360	21,363	28,701

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
<u>Thousand bushels</u>						
Average 1942-51	518,893	180,490	218,210	37,970	132,986	1,088,548
1952	711,810	197,492	182,338	21,967	177,840	1,291,447
1953 2/	454,706	223,582	270,216	29,589	196,615	1,174,708

1/Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/Indicated July 1, 1953.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
July 1, 1953

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	Average: 1952	harvest: 1942-51	1942-51	1952	cated: 1942-51	1952	cated 1953		
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	13	14	14	37.9	31.0	38.0	484	434	532
N.H.	13	14	15	43.3	41.0	44.0	555	574	660
Vt.	61	64	70	42.2	42.0	44.0	2,583	2,688	3,080
Mass.	39	36	38	43.8	46.0	46.0	1,691	1,656	1,748
R.I.	8	7	7	40.5	44.0	43.0	311	308	301
Conn.	45	35	36	43.8	40.0	46.0	1,967	1,400	1,656
N.Y.	652	645	645	38.8	47.0	44.0	25,355	30,315	28,380
N.J.	187	196	188	44.3	52.5	52.0	8,244	10,290	9,776
Pa.	1,332	1,347	1,347	43.2	49.0	48.0	57,459	66,003	64,656
Ohio	3,504	3,567	3,531	50.0	53.0	52.0	175,280	189,051	183,612
Ind.	4,451	4,646	4,739	49.9	50.0	51.0	221,863	232,300	241,689
Ill.	8,635	8,911	9,089	51.2	58.0	57.0	443,188	516,838	518,073
Mich.	1,665	1,664	1,731	36.8	50.0	45.0	61,182	83,206	77,895
Wis.	2,561	2,413	2,534	44.0	58.0	54.0	112,905	132,954	136,836
Minn.	5,412	5,281	5,651	41.6	50.5	45.0	224,587	266,690	254,295
Iowa	10,628	10,903	11,012	49.9	64.0	60.0	530,876	697,722	660,720
Mo.	4,201	4,232	4,063	35.0	41.0	39.0	147,182	173,512	158,457
N.Dak.	1,192	1,069	1,155	21.8	19.5	20.0	25,860	20,844	23,100
S.Dak.	3,797	3,697	3,956	26.9	28.0	32.0	101,641	103,516	126,592
Nebr.	7,664	7,080	7,292	29.6	37.0	35.0	226,530	261,960	255,220
Kans.	2,829	2,720	2,394	25.6	22.0	27.0	72,126	59,840	64,638
Del.	138	169	167	31.9	33.0	38.0	4,409	6,422	6,346
Md.	458	472	458	39.5	46.0	46.0	18,094	21,712	21,068
Va.	1,120	958	929	35.6	33.0	45.0	38,981	31,614	41,805
N.Va.	295	205	191	37.5	41.0	42.0	10,947	8,405	8,022
N.C.	2,232	2,203	2,203	27.4	25.5	34.0	61,059	56,176	74,902
S.C.	1,442	1,263	1,200	18.4	15.0	20.0	26,518	18,945	24,000
Ga.	3,261	3,096	3,003	14.0	12.0	17.0	45,263	37,152	51,151
Fla.	647	637	605	11.8	15.5	14.5	7,619	9,874	8,772
Ky.	2,327	2,086	2,044	33.7	28.0	38.0	77,943	58,408	77,672
Tenn.	2,267	1,992	1,773	28.3	20.0	30.0	63,705	39,040	53,190
Ala.	2,743	2,388	2,197	17.1	11.0	22.0	46,354	26,268	48,334
Miss.	2,320	1,721	1,549	18.8	16.0	20.0	43,031	27,536	30,980
Ark.	1,418	929	752	19.8	15.0	14.0	27,307	13,935	10,528
La.	997	666	566	17.6	19.0	19.0	17,108	12,654	10,754
Okla.	1,318	777	536	18.8	13.0	12.0	24,047	10,101	6,432
Texas	3,293	2,232	2,053	16.8	18.5	13.0	54,256	41,292	26,689
Mont.	184	145	157	15.8	14.0	18.0	2,922	2,030	2,826
Idaho	32	46	46	48.0	57.0	50.0	1,540	2,622	2,300
Wyo.	70	51	50	16.4	21.0	18.0	1,125	1,671	900
Colo.	684	501	441	21.9	20.5	24.0	14,568	13,276	10,584
N.Mex.	129	89	70	14.6	14.0	15.0	1,873	1,120	1,050
Ariz.	31	35	34	12.3	12.0	11.0	380	420	374
Utah	26	36	35	32.6	38.0	34.0	865	1,362	1,190
Nev.	2	3	3	32.3	42.0	40.0	75	126	120
Wash.	20	21	22	50.3	59.0	52.0	1,007	1,239	1,144
Oreg.	32	28	25	38.3	44.0	36.0	1,218	1,232	900
Calif.	70	78	78	32.9	35.0	34.0	2,293	2,730	2,652
U.S.	86,447	81,359	80,694	35.2	40.6	41.3	3,036,300	3,306,735	3,336,501

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE										
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS										
CROP REPORT			CROP REPORTING BOARD				Washington, D. C., July 10, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)			
as of July 1, 1953										
GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1										
State	Corn for grain			Old wheat			Old oats			
	Average : 1952 : 1942-51 :	1953 :	Average : 1952 : 1942-51 :	1953 :	Average : 1952 : 1942-51 :	1953 :				
Thousand bushels										
Maine	7	4	2			508	752	148		
N.H.	12	6	6			36	18	22		
Vt.	13	10	9			175	177	110		
Mass.	57	56	61			18	22	9		
R.I.	8	7	8			3	3	3		
Conn.	67	54	46			17	16	14		
N.Y.	1,502	2,136	3,160	844	671	836	4,326	6,161	4,274	
N.J.	1,680	2,268	2,360	112	105	90	229	270	139	
Pa.	11,196	13,563	16,314	1,601	1,412	1,141	3,877	5,174	3,065	
Ohio	39,316	38,408	50,189	2,164	858	1,653	6,328	7,355	7,037	
Ind.	55,037	67,567	72,032	1,027	353	1,109	6,330	6,484	7,038	
Ill.	115,992	125,973	160,433	800	334	624	17,593	18,810	16,157	
Mich.	12,439	17,199	25,953	1,976	1,540	2,915	9,118	10,833	8,126	
Wis.	14,044	12,248	33,611	523	297	294	20,748	25,794	21,262	
Minn.	50,114	30,363	88,169	2,868	1,001	850	31,685	40,425	40,911	
Iowa	191,940	113,692	297,510	423	164	125	37,617	38,002	38,947	
Mo.	37,308	25,085	45,667	1,104	1,008	923	6,942	4,161	2,627	
N.Dak.	2,018	948	1,775	24,536	26,232	12,008	20,707	20,452	16,461	
S.Dak.	26,178	10,080	33,368	7,471	8,016	4,398	21,537	31,419	26,371	
Nebr.	71,291	41,768	96,564	5,749	871	4,918	11,425	14,596	9,791	
Kans.	16,818	11,547	10,724	11,302	1,261	21,534	4,208	1,865	2,540	
Del.	882	1,006	690	14	6	24	7	10	5	
Md.	2,898	3,106	3,697	148	81	134	148	158	240	
Va.	7,353	7,620	5,097	478	300	342	394	434	425	
W.Va.	2,213	1,223	1,687	200	133	176	329	266	255	
N.C.	13,392	15,023	10,053	429	541	291	803	1,093	761	
S.C.	5,184	6,315	2,849	80	132	92	632	484	611	
Ga.	7,670	6,130	4,057	89	63	37	459	309	283	
Fla.	535	667	932				1/	1/	1/	
Ky.	15,392	15,780	9,534	157	71	115	218	85	104	
Tenn.	12,674	9,115	4,636	145	91	160	374	213	280	
Ala.	8,152	5,550	2,606	9	3	3	295	103	65	
Miss.	6,472	4,735	3,523	5	1	2	353	100	185	
Ark.	3,904	2,693	1,240	14	14	12	423	122	160	
La.	1,636	1,713	1,333				133	24	50	
Okla.	2,288	1,424	842	2,376	389	1,607	2,186	334	675	
Texas	4,919	3,019	3,687	1,602	269	1,039	2,410	1,466	2,718	
Mont.	79	5	8	13,995	12,354	10,026	4,003	3,774	3,313	
Idaho	184	115	106	2,295	1,139	812	986	1,043	1,032	
Wyo.	51	7	11	831	405	256	995	1,033	674	
Colo.	1,557	1,169	602	2,764	1,046	2,472	1,122	830	1,198	
N.Mex.	291	157	113	283	38	17	82	16	18	
Ariz.	70	66	88	8	6	12	17	7	17	
Utah	5	2	2	670	545	230	307	170	304	
Nev.				37	27	5	31	16	18	
Wash.	35	25	38	1,604	762	805	856	434	646	
Oreg.	100	81	72	1,364	443	617	1,018	451	978	
Calif.	13	12	15	424	27	136	10	1/	1/	
U.S.	745,038	599,740	995,279	92,519	63,079	72,840	222,018	245,772	220,067	
1/ Less than 500 bushels.										

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of
July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1												
	Old barley			Old rye			Soybeans			Old flaxseed		
State	Av.			Av.			Av.			Av.		
	1942-	1952	1953	1942-	1952	1953	1943-	1952	1953	1948-	1952	1953
	51			51			51			51		
Thousand bushels												
Maine	13	27	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	8	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	384	252	217	21	9	7	34	13	9	---	---	---
N.J.	32	68	55	14	4	1	32	23	33	---	---	---
Pa.	435	487	493	60	19	10	49	21	23	---	---	---
Ohio	73	54	76	66	20	16	981	427	2,068	---	---	---
Ind.	87	29	32	99	32	20	1,101	384	3,464	---	---	---
Ill.	166	114	84	36	21	28	2,428	1,427	4,582	---	---	---
Mich.	776	853	587	131	165	76	135	86	87	---	---	---
Wis.	1,440	1,061	543	265	179	150	58	45	73	---	---	---
Minn.	4,248	6,940	3,408	374	100	87	398	471	2,194	280	434	367
Iowa	251	152	138	26	13	6	1,919	1,623	5,638	---	---	---
Mo.	162	77	90	23	8	3	538	387	655	---	---	---
N.Dak.	12,499	11,261	8,299	1,202	320	185	7	15	7	886	3,245	1,103
S.Dak.	8,358	7,089	2,920	1,148	366	442	30	35	102	297	450	207
Nebr.	4,045	1,201	619	605	206	204	24	1/	1/	---	---	---
Kans.	1,711	170	227	68	9	23	84	58	110	---	---	---
Del.	14	41	18	3	1	1	56	18	35	---	---	---
Md.	124	99	131	7	4	2	45	25	40	---	---	---
Va.	216	289	195	27	3	2	88	134	59	---	---	---
W.Va.	35	31	53	5	1	1	1	1	1	---	---	---
N.C.	69	126	140	15	4	7	180	153	96	---	---	---
S.C.	12	24	15	3	1/	1/	27	52	56	---	---	---
Gea.	3	2	4	2	2	1	3	4	7	---	---	---
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	---	---	---
Ky.	127	60	45	7	2	3	89	49	62	---	---	---
Tenn.	66	39	22	8	6	1	33	48	72	---	---	---
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	14	16	17	---	---	---
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	138	123	---	---	---
Ark.	3	3	1	---	---	---	101	182	139	---	---	---
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	16	7	6	---	---	---
Okla.	324	16	32	28	7	129	2	21	17	---	---	17
Texas	287	10	26	9	8	11	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mont.	4,166	2,656	2,447	93	9	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	1,473	835	1,036	7	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	694	1,009	760	42	7	4	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	2,734	1,431	1,194	86	19	19	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Mex.	54	13	16	4	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	31	24	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	748	607	558	4	1/	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	63	21	14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	538	305	242	19	17	6	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	614	354	450	64	30	28	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	447	212	269	1/	1/	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other States	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	164	72	62
U.S.	47,530	38,046	25,567	4,572	1,593	1,492	8,508	5,864	19,877	1,628	4,202	1,739

1/ Less than 500 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1953

July 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1952	cated	1953
	Average: 1952	harvest: 1942-51	1942-51	1952	cated: 1942-51	1952	1952	cated	1953
	1942-51	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953	1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	83	82	88	40.1	30.0	39.0	3,367	2,460	3,432
N.H.	6	4	4	35.9	36.0	34.0	228	144	136
Vt.	40	34	30	33.1	36.0	32.0	1,331	1,224	960
Mass.	6	4	4	31.6	31.0	32.0	182	124	128
R.I.	1	1	1	31.3	31.0	32.0	31	31	32
Conn.	5	4	3	32.2	30.0	30.0	154	120	90
N.Y.	695	770	693	34.2	37.0	32.0	24,424	28,490	22,176
N.J.	43	42	40	31.7	33.0	35.0	1,342	1,386	1,400
Pa.	774	755	732	32.2	29.0	36.0	24,893	21,895	26,352
Ohio	1,136	1,268	1,154	36.9	37.0	40.0	42,593	46,916	46,160
Ind.	1,336	1,416	1,274	34.7	35.5	37.0	46,562	50,268	47,138
Ill.	3,545	3,359	3,157	39.2	37.0	39.0	139,770	124,283	123,123
Mich.	1,381	1,516	1,380	37.0	33.5	33.0	51,906	50,786	45,540
Wis.	2,795	2,953	2,939	44.5	45.0	44.0	124,676	132,885	129,316
Minn.	4,799	5,245	5,193	38.3	39.0	41.0	184,477	204,555	212,913
Iowa	5,554	6,182	5,906	36.9	35.0	33.0	206,620	216,370	194,898
Mo.	1,675	1,194	1,254	24.3	22.0	21.0	41,082	26,268	26,334
N.Dak.	2,227	1,704	1,806	29.4	23.0	30.0	66,128	39,192	54,180
S.Dak.	3,009	3,554	3,732	31.6	26.5	29.0	95,218	94,181	108,228
Nebr.	2,302	2,454	2,331	27.0	19.0	21.0	62,003	46,626	48,951
Kans.	1,292	885	1,142	22.1	20.5	19.0	29,366	18,142	21,698
Del.	6	7	7	30.5	31.0	32.0	179	217	224
Md.	42	58	57	31.7	34.5	33.0	1,316	2,001	1,881
Va.	138	143	147	28.5	33.0	34.0	3,931	4,719	4,998
W.Va.	64	54	50	27.7	29.5	29.0	1,762	1,593	1,450
N.C.	354	373	403	28.5	34.0	38.0	10,206	12,682	15,314
S.C.	642	582	617	25.3	30.0	31.0	16,253	17,460	19,127
Ga.	548	471	659	24.6	30.0	30.0	13,327	14,130	19,770
Fla.	26	36	40	18.3	30.0	28.0	488	1,080	1,120
Ky.	92	104	130	23.1	25.0	27.0	2,130	2,600	3,510
Tenn.	217	200	262	25.6	28.0	31.0	5,566	5,600	8,122
Ala.	185	114	176	24.1	28.5	33.0	4,385	3,249	5,808
Miss.	294	167	276	28.8	37.0	39.0	8,612	6,179	10,764
Ark.	250	123	193	27.4	32.5	33.0	6,876	3,998	6,369
La.	96	48	67	26.6	35.0	33.0	2,586	1,680	2,211
Okla.	957	402	559	18.7	21.0	21.5	18,530	8,442	12,018
Texas	1,206	820	1,394	20.1	25.5	27.0	25,280	20,910	37,638
Mont.	374	309	374	33.5	33.5	37.0	12,685	10,352	13,838
Idaho	185	185	176	41.9	46.5	45.0	7,756	8,602	7,920
Wyo.	145	145	160	30.8	31.0	31.0	4,477	4,495	4,960
Colo.	200	191	176	30.3	33.0	29.0	6,070	6,303	5,104
N.Mex.	39	27	25	21.5	22.0	22.5	837	594	562
Ariz.	10	11	11	37.4	52.0	48.0	397	572	528
Utah	48	44	41	43.9	46.0	43.0	2,097	2,024	1,763
Nev.	8	8	8	40.6	44.0	45.0	342	352	360
Wash.	159	136	133	46.3	50.0	49.0	7,361	6,800	6,517
Oreg.	335	289	254	28.8	33.8	33.5	9,632	9,775	8,509
Calif.	175	170	175	29.5	32.5	30.0	5,180	5,525	5,250
U.S.	39,503	38,643	39,433	33.5	32.8	33.4	1,324,614	1,268,280	1,313,820

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
July 1, 1953

BARLEY

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	1952	Indi-	
	Average : 1952	harvest : 1953	1942-51	1952 : cated : 1953	1942-51	1952 : cated : 1953	1952	1953	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	4	4	4	30.3	28.0	30.0	134	112	120
Vt.	2	1	---	25.5	30.0	---	56	30	---
N.Y.	96	70	66	27.8	31.0	28.0	2,652	2,170	1,848
N.J.	13	15	17	32.5	36.5	36.0	436	548	612
Pa.	136	148	155	33.0	37.0	37.5	4,498	5,476	5,812
Ohio	27	18	20	27.2	30.0	29.0	702	540	580
Ind.	39	24	26	24.5	27.0	23.0	946	648	728
Ill.	51	22	22	26.8	29.5	31.0	1,271	649	682
Mich.	138	88	67	30.0	29.0	29.0	4,122	2,552	1,943
Wis.	221	97	77	34.4	35.0	35.0	7,344	3,395	2,695
Minn.	1,076	1,136	966	25.9	25.0	28.0	28,031	28,400	27,048
Iowa	43	23	7	25.2	30.0	24.0	1,050	690	168
Mo.	37	60	80	20.7	25.0	25.0	1,750	1,500	2,000
N.Dak.	2,337	1,820	2,038	21.9	19.0	24.0	51,584	34,580	48,912
S.Dak.	1,493	628	477	20.1	15.5	23.0	30,136	9,734	10,971
Nebr.	732	172	172	18.8	20.0	19.0	13,471	3,440	3,268
Kans.	498	86	101	16.7	15.5	12.0	7,950	1,333	1,212
Del.	11	10	11	28.8	30.0	30.0	304	300	330
Md.	74	66	64	30.7	33.0	33.0	2,264	2,173	2,112
Va.	79	82	82	29.4	34.0	35.0	2,343	2,788	2,870
W.Va.	10	11	12	28.2	32.0	31.0	294	352	372
N.C.	39	43	40	26.2	32.5	37.0	1,001	1,398	1,480
S.C.	22	18	18	22.4	27.0	27.5	490	486	495
Ga.	7	5	7	20.7	27.0	24.0	147	135	168
Ky.	74	56	85	23.5	26.5	26.5	1,727	1,484	2,252
Tenn.	83	55	72	19.1	20.0	23.0	1,598	1,100	1,656
Ark.	7	5	8	19.6	21.0	24.0	138	105	192
Okla.	190	26	35	15.3	17.5	14.5	2,978	455	508
Texas	181	60	90	15.8	14.5	19.5	2,986	870	1,755
Mont.	667	460	515	25.8	28.0	29.0	17,201	12,880	14,935
Idaho	345	326	316	34.7	37.0	37.0	11,961	12,062	11,692
Wyo.	138	132	135	29.3	32.0	32.0	4,110	4,224	4,320
Colo.	637	349	384	24.5	28.5	26.5	15,768	9,946	10,176
N.Mex.	30	24	29	20.0	22.0	21.0	601	523	609
Ariz.	97	107	134	42.9	55.0	52.0	4,372	5,885	6,068
Utah	132	141	159	44.5	44.0	44.0	5,873	6,204	6,996
Nev.	22	19	13	34.8	37.0	36.0	751	703	648
Wash.	174	84	88	35.4	36.0	38.0	6,332	3,034	3,844
Oreg.	299	276	301	33.1	37.0	35.0	9,907	10,212	10,535
Calif.	1,514	1,497	1,557	30.2	36.0	34.5	45,919	53,892	53,716
U.S.	11,831	8,264	8,455	25.1	27.5	29.2	295,299	227,008	246,728

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1953

July 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1942-51	1952	For harvest 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indi- cated 1953	Average 1942-51	1952	Indi- cated 1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	14	9	10	17.9	19.5	20.0	256	176	200
N.J.	14	8	110	17.5	18.5	19.0	235	148	190
Pa.	28	12	14	15.1	17.0	17.0	417	204	238
Ohio	38	15	15	16.5	17.5	18.0	623	262	270
Ind.	73	47	50	13.1	14.0	14.5	951	658	725
Ill.	50	33	35	12.7	14.0	14.0	639	462	490
Mich.	63	45	52	13.8	14.0	14.5	872	630	754
Wis.	97	58	46	11.3	11.5	11.5	1,097	667	529
Minn.	161	129	121	13.8	13.5	16.0	2,268	1,742	1,936
Iowa	13	7	9	14.6	15.5	15.0	196	108	135
Mo.	39	25	30	11.3	12.0	12.0	438	300	360
N.Dak.	206	150	212	12.3	10.5	16.0	3,808	1,575	3,392
S.Dak.	420	287	253	12.5	11.0	12.0	5,350	3,157	3,036
Nebr.	310	170	136	10.2	10.0	9.0	3,289	1,700	1,224
Kans.	67	42	30	10.5	11.0	9.5	710	462	285
Del.	17	14	15	13.7	14.0	14.0	232	196	210
Ma.	17	13	15	14.6	15.5	15.0	245	202	225
Va.	29	16	15	13.7	15.0	14.5	394	240	218
W.Va.	3	2	2	12.9	13.5	13.5	42	27	27
N.C.	26	15	14	12.0	15.0	14.0	303	225	196
S.C.	12	7	8	9.9	11.5	10.5	120	80	84
Ga.	8	7	10	9.0	10.5	10.0	72	74	100
Ky.	29	21	27	13.1	13.5	14.0	382	284	378
Tenn.	28	20	30	10.1	11.0	11.5	285	220	345
Okla.	63	115	105	7.9	8.0	6.0	515	920	630
Texas	24	27	26	8.6	8.0	9.5	202	216	247
Mont.	21	6	7	12.0	10.0	13.0	262	60	91
Idaho	4	4	3	14.4	13.0	15.0	64	52	45
Wyo.	11	5	3	10.3	9.0	12.0	119	45	36
Colo.	62	27	24	9.1	8.0	8.0	602	216	192
N.Mex.	7	4	3	8.8	10.0	9.0	64	40	27
Utah	8	6	6	9.8	8.5	8.5	76	51	51
Wash.	18	10	9	11.6	10.0	12.0	206	100	108
Oreg.	28	21	22	13.2	15.0	16.0	380	315	352
Calif.	10	8	8	11.4	12.0	12.0	117	96	96
U.S.	2,108	1,385	1,375	12.2	11.5	12.7	25,837	15,910	17,422

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (D.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage					
	Planted			Harvested		
	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Average 1942-51	1952	For harvest 1953
Thousand acres						
Ind.	7	3	3	7	3	3
Ill.	10	3	3	10	3	3
Iinn.	14	3	3	13	3	3
Iowa	21	6	6	20	6	6
Mo.	196	127	175	191	120	170
N.Dak.	60	40	40	57	38	38
S.Dak.	396	126	170	361	120	162
Nebr.	504	281	393	477	270	367
Kans.	3,067	2,610	3,341	2,907	2,408	3,154
Va.	13	11	10	7	4	4
N.C.	33	58	80	33	58	80
S.C.	30	17	13	30	17	13
Ga.	51	33	35	51	33	35
Ky.	30	15	17	29	15	17
Tenn.	48	42	45	48	42	45
Ala.	69	40	45	68	39	44
Miss.	49	24	35	48	23	34
Ark.	83	43	59	81	40	57
La.	10	6	9	10	5	9
Okla.	1,820	1,431	1,545	1,708	1,279	1,407
Texas	6,994	6,039	7,564	6,713	5,125	6,565
Mont.	5	4	4	5	3	4
Wyo.	9	5	7	9	5	7
Colo.	653	713	856	583	535	728
N.Mex.	522	620	589	458	493	488
Ariz.	66	51	56	64	50	55
Calif.	121	104	114	118	104	114
U.S.	14,883	12,455	15,222	14,103	10,841	13,617

1/Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

HOPS								
State	Acreage in production			Yield per acre			Production 1/	
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	Indi-	Average	Indi-
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	cated
Acres Pounds Thousand pounds								
Idaho	2/610	1,600	1,500	2/1,614	2,230	1,900	2/995	2,850
Wash.	11,530	14,900	13,500	1,734	1,735	1,680	19,972	22,680
Oreg.	17,500	12,800	7,100	962	1,310	1,000	16,661	7,100
Calif.	8,840	9,000	6,300	1,542	1,675	1,500	13,046	9,450
U.S.	38,358	38,300	28,400	1,327	1,600	1,482	51,075	42,080

1/Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 46.5 million pounds in 1951 and 39.2 million pounds in 1952. 2/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL WAYS									
State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953	
	Average: 1952	harvest	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	
	1942-51:	1953							
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	797	703	697	1.00	1.17	0.99	798	825	693
N.H.	351	308	312	1.19	1.28	1.16	419	393	363
Vt.	978	912	901	1.40	1.44	1.36	1,377	1,310	1,229
Mass.	358	334	328	1.56	1.56	1.54	556	522	505
R.I.	32	31	31	1.47	1.68	1.65	47	52	51
Conn.	282	253	254	1.53	1.75	1.64	443	443	417
N.Y.	3,743	3,250	3,234	1.57	1.66	1.69	5,880	5,390	5,467
N.J.	258	254	249	1.71	1.83	1.81	441	465	451
Pa.	2,388	2,269	2,255	1.48	1.49	1.50	3,535	3,378	3,594
Ohio	2,512	2,501	2,595	1.46	1.47	1.54	3,673	3,677	3,988
Ind.	1,825	1,790	1,770	1.40	1.40	1.44	2,547	2,511	2,548
Ill.	2,693	2,723	2,566	1.50	1.63	1.53	4,037	4,443	3,926
Mich.	2,601	2,455	2,398	1.40	1.44	1.51	3,638	3,538	3,629
Wis.	4,054	4,056	3,886	1.72	2.10	1.82	6,973	8,508	7,080
Minn.	4,162	3,821	3,684	1.50	1.83	1.87	6,269	6,936	6,897
Iowa	3,432	3,767	3,756	1.63	1.82	1.60	5,634	6,943	6,011
Mo.	3,694	3,425	3,545	1.22	1.08	1.02	4,508	3,702	3,611
N.Dak.	3,282	3,835	3,407	.95	.86	1.12	3,090	3,222	3,808
S.Dak.	3,878	5,115	5,373	.86	.78	1.13	3,306	4,007	6,092
Nebr.	4,375	5,369	5,471	1.08	1.12	1.06	4,740	6,009	5,821
Kans.	1,891	1,973	2,185	1.61	1.18	1.05	3,046	2,326	2,291
Del.	73	70	70	1.39	1.46	1.41	101	102	99
Md.	446	473	499	1.39	1.46	1.49	620	639	742
Va.	1,371	1,460	1,467	1.16	1.21	1.28	1,585	1,760	1,876
W.Va.	814	818	839	1.24	1.21	1.25	1,006	968	1,046
N.C.	1,266	1,237	1,207	1.01	1.08	1.11	1,280	1,325	1,335
S.C.	539	492	500	.81	.86	.83	432	425	414
Ga.	1,329	883	873	.55	.66	.66	721	581	576
Fla.	114	78	92	.53	.60	.71	64	54	65
Ky.	1,824	1,751	1,941	1.29	1.05	1.23	2,358	1,840	2,383
Tenn.	1,728	1,461	1,602	1.15	.88	1.10	2,061	1,290	1,768
Ala.	962	723	744	.75	.79	.83	711	572	616
Miss.	838	690	738	1.16	.94	1.00	975	650	739
Ark.	1,276	1,003	1,081	1.12	.77	.82	1,421	775	883
La.	312	343	332	1.21	1.18	1.16	377	404	385
Okla.	1,400	1,408	1,466	1.24	1.11	.94	1,738	1,556	1,378
Tex.	1,599	1,517	1,514	.97	1.00	.97	1,547	1,512	1,468
Mont.	2,222	2,420	2,291	1.15	1.07	1.29	2,564	2,582	2,945
Idaho	1,110	1,097	1,114	2.13	2.41	2.28	2,358	2,643	2,535
Wyo.	1,102	1,139	1,145	1.11	1.17	1.09	1,221	1,327	1,245
Colo.	1,331	1,396	1,415	1.58	1.73	1.55	2,178	2,421	2,193
N.Mex.	206	207	211	2.09	2.20	2.01	430	455	425
Ariz.	273	251	247	2.37	2.70	2.58	647	678	638
Utah	563	548	552	2.02	2.39	1.92	1,137	1,310	1,059
Nev.	407	392	385	1.47	1.71	1.54	599	670	594
Wash.	865	797	827	1.89	1.88	2.06	1,635	1,495	1,702
Oreg.	1,076	1,023	1,031	1.69	1.74	1.73	1,824	1,778	1,782
Calif.	1,928	1,862	1,887	2.99	3.19	3.13	5,758	5,232	5,205
U.S.	74,666	74,664	74,967	1.37	1.40	1.40	102,296	104,424	105,274

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated	
	Average: 1952 1942-51:	harvest: 1953	1942-51:		1953	1942-51:		1953	
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	466	460	451	1.11	1.30	1.10	516	598	496
N. H.	173	150	154	1.36	1.45	1.30	234	218	200
Vt.	572	513	503	1.48	1.55	1.45	848	795	729
Mass.	208	182	177	1.70	1.75	1.70	354	318	301
R. I.	17	18	18	1.56	1.70	1.70	26	31	31
Conn.	141	133	132	1.66	1.80	1.70	233	239	224
N. Y.	2,587	2,217	2,195	1.60	1.65	1.70	4,130	3,658	3,732
N. J.	128	120	118	1.60	1.70	1.75	205	204	206
Pa.	1,928	1,796	1,778	1.42	1.40	1.50	2,739	2,514	2,667
Ohio	1,894	1,858	1,914	1.37	1.40	1.45	2,593	2,601	2,775
Ind.	1,018	1,095	1,051	1.24	1.30	1.30	1,266	1,424	1,366
Ill.	1,401	1,580	1,343	1.36	1.50	1.25	1,913	2,370	1,679
Mich.	1,274	1,191	1,155	1.29	1.30	1.40	1,644	1,548	1,617
Wis.	2,528	1,971	1,892	1.56	1.85	1.60	3,948	3,646	3,027
Minn.	1,114	1,018	977	1.46	1.60	1.65	1,623	1,629	1,612
Iowa	2,214	2,523	2,523	1.42	1.60	1.35	3,159	4,037	3,406
Mo.	1,182	1,404	1,306	1.09	1.05	.90	1,292	1,474	1,175
S. Dak.	23	57	63	1.21	1.15	1.40	27	66	88
Nebr.	62	175	192	1.21	1.40	1.10	76	245	211
Kans.	97	168	176	1.25	1.10	1.00	120	185	176
Del.	30	30	30	1.42	1.50	1.50	43	45	45
Md.	291	295	313	1.33	1.35	1.45	386	398	454
Va.	467	428	432	1.18	1.15	1.25	551	492	540
W. Va.	451	451	456	1.23	1.20	1.25	554	541	570
N. C.	93	106	105	1.14	1.10	1.15	106	117	121
Ga.	12	18	18	.96	.90	.95	11	16	17
Ky.	421	360	395	1.26	1.10	1.25	532	396	481
Tenn.	180	130	150	1.19	.90	1.20	215	117	180
Ala.	13	20	20	.90	.70	.95	12	14	19
Miss.	32	55	63	1.14	1.10	1.10	37	60	69
Ark.	30	30	32	1.12	.75	.75	34	22	24
La.	24	34	35	1.12	1.25	1.10	28	42	38
Mont.	227	277	285	1.31	1.30	1.40	296	360	399
Idaho	129	136	136	1.33	1.35	1.35	172	184	184
Wyo.	95	125	125	1.20	1.15	1.20	114	144	150
Colo.	157	149	149	1.44	1.45	1.40	227	216	209
N. Mex.	14	13	12	1.35	1.30	1.25	19	17	15
Utah	32	30	28	1.65	1.90	1.70	53	57	48
Nev.	40	45	45	1.32	1.40	1.40	53	63	63
Wash.	197	210	216	2.08	2.15	2.25	410	452	486
Oreg.	126	112	123	1.80	1.80	1.85	227	202	228
U. S.	22,087	21,683	21,276	1.40	1.46	1.41	31,024	31,755	30,058

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.P.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY						PASTURE					
	Average		Yield per acre		Production		Condition July 1					
	Harvested	For	Av.	Indi.	Av.	Indi.	Av.					
	Average: 1952	Harvest: 1942-1952	cated	1942-1952	cated	1942-1952	cated	1942-1952	1953			
	1942-51	1952	51	1953	51	1953	51					
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	6	8	9	1.42	1.50	1.55	8	12	14	89	98	88
N.H.	5	8	9	2.06	1.85	1.95	10	15	18	90	97	67
Vt.	26	31	33	2.06	2.00	2.10	52	62	69	92	98	71
Mass.	14	20	20	2.24	2.25	2.25	31	45	45	87	93	79
R.I.	1	2	2	2.24	2.30	2.20	2	5	4	86	95	81
Conn.	25	31	32	2.36	2.40	2.35	60	74	75	90	92	80
N.Y.	390	404	412	2.04	2.10	2.15	794	849	886	88	85	82
N.J.	72	77	74	2.19	2.35	2.25	153	181	166	89	82	83
Pa.	299	332	373	1.94	2.00	2.10	580	724	783	88	77	87
Ohio	457	514	555	1.90	1.80	1.90	871	925	1,054	91	85	86
Ind.	437	428	449	1.87	1.85	1.90	820	792	853	92	93	83
Ill.	629	771	810	2.26	2.25	2.25	1,432	1,735	1,822	92	89	80
Mich.	1,084	1,050	1,040	1.58	1.55	1.70	1,720	1,732	1,768	90	83	91
Wis.	1,197	1,910	1,814	2.15	2.40	2.10	2,595	4,534	3,809	88	96	87
Minn.	1,206	1,696	1,596	2.06	2.40	2.40	2,501	4,070	4,070	88	86	97
Iowa	949	1,076	1,065	2.23	2.40	2.25	2,128	2,502	2,396	95	98	90
Mo.	520	289	353	2.58	2.30	2.25	823	665	794	93	55	54
N.Dak.	254	602	704	1.44	1.40	1.60	363	843	1,126	86	43	98
S.Dak.	480	1,149	1,321	1.59	1.45	1.90	752	1,666	2,510	89	76	96
Nebr.	1,067	1,529	1,692	2.02	2.05	1.80	2,160	3,134	3,028	90	82	84
Kans.	918	906	1,114	2.10	1.60	1.30	1,922	1,450	1,448	90	63	57
Del.	6	6	6	2.20	2.15	2.20	14	13	13	82	90	88
Md.	55	70	70	2.02	2.15	2.10	112	150	147	85	86	81
Va.	94	153	128	2.20	2.20	2.35	210	337	371	87	74	89
W.Va.	58	70	72	1.96	1.90	1.90	113	133	137	90	86	83
N.C.	30	70	77	2.10	2.05	2.20	64	144	169	81	71	82
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	71	66
Ga.	5	9	11	1.72	1.75	1.85	9	16	20	77	73	81
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	70	80
Ky.	239	191	202	2.04	1.65	2.00	488	320	404	87	77	77
Tenn.	147	100	112	2.07	1.50	2.00	304	150	224	81	57	75
Ala.	14	13	12	1.72	1.30	1.80	24	17	22	78	66	75
Miss.	40	8	12	2.02	1.60	1.60	83	13	19	80	62	68
Ark.	84	27	28	2.35	1.75	1.35	197	47	52	86	47	49
La.	20	23	23	1.96	1.90	1.65	39	42	43	78	69	63
Okla.	372	421	434	1.93	1.75	1.40	718	737	608	87	62	46
Texas	171	226	278	2.49	2.05	1.80	421	463	500	78	62	43
Mont.	692	677	711	1.62	1.60	1.75	1,120	1,083	1,244	89	67	97
Idaho	756	770	785	2.55	2.90	2.70	1,919	2,233	2,120	92	92	93
Wyo.	333	342	345	1.64	1.80	1.65	549	616	569	91	82	81
Colo.	631	677	704	2.15	2.40	2.10	1,358	1,625	1,478	86	74	73
N.Mex.	125	131	140	2.77	2.95	2.60	347	386	364	63	56	42
Ariz.	207	191	185	2.66	3.00	2.90	550	573	536	72	95	78
Utah	399	390	390	2.31	2.80	2.20	919	1,092	858	85	91	79
Nev.	106	108	109	2.58	3.20	2.60	272	346	283	89	91	76
Wash.	305	306	334	2.24	2.10	2.35	684	643	785	88	89	96
Oreg.	239	221	228	2.61	2.75	2.70	624	608	616	89	94	96
Calif.	963	959	1,026	4.50	4.70	4.50	4,333	4,507	4,617	78	87	81
U.S.	15,925	19,024	20,019	2.21	2.23	2.14	35,252	42,438	42,937	87	77	76

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of July 10, 1953
July 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

LESPEDEZA HAY

Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average	1952	harvest	Average	1952	cated	Average	1952	cated
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	105	104	112	1.15	0.95	1.15	117	99	129
Ill.	123	162	162	1.1	.85	1.00	145	138	162
Mo.	1,571	997	1,097	1.09	.95	.90	1,705	947	987
Kans.	108	70	77	1.14	.80	.80	124	56	62
Del.	17	22	23	1.21	1.30	1.20	21	29	28
Md.	44	65	70	1.16	1.30	1.15	52	84	80
Va.	494	580	586	1.07	1.10	1.15	539	633	674
W.Va.	32	40	44	1.07	1.00	1.00	35	40	44
N.C.	509	518	513	1.08	1.10	1.10	551	570	564
S.C.	216	260	260	.90	.90	.85	194	234	221
Ga.	190	196	184	.85	.80	.85	162	157	156
Ky.	809	780	936	1.14	.90	1.10	934	702	1,030
Tenn.	1,104	788	970	1.05	.80	1.00	1,163	630	930
Ala.	116	141	148	.90	.80	.90	104	113	133
Miss.	318	271	285	1.10	.80	.90	350	217	256
Ark.	671	454	499	1.02	.65	.70	683	295	549
La.	100	108	92	1.19	1.10	1.10	119	119	101
Okla.	97	105	107	1.08	.75	.70	107	79	75
U.S.	6,629	5,661	6,125	1.07	.91	.98	7,110	5,147	5,981

WILD HAY

Acreage			Yield per acre			Production			
State:	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average	1952	harvest	Average:	1952	cated	Average:	1952	cated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51:		1953	1942-51:		1953
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	104	45	47	1.19	1.40	1.25	123	63	59
Minn.	1,258	847	762	1.10	1.10	1.15	1,389	932	876
Iowa	83	50	44	1.30	1.25	1.20	99	62	53
Mo.	142	160	160	1.14	.75	.80	163	120	128
N. Dak.	2,425	2,302	2,137	.86	.75	.95	2,092	1,726	2,078
S. Dak.	3,104	3,570	3,677	.74	.55	.85	2,246	1,964	3,125
Nebr.	3,039	3,385	3,317	.74	.70	.70	2,261	2,370	2,322
Kans.	652	665	665	1.12	.70	.70	730	466	466
Ark.	176	304	234	1.03	.75	.70	180	153	157
Okla.	436	458	458	1.16	.85	.70	504	389	321
Texas	185	183	135	1.00	.85	.80	184	156	146
Mont.	841	849	615	.84	.70	.95	702	594	774
Idaho	139	121	121	1.02	1.05	1.10	151	127	133
Wyo.	500	491	491	.80	.80	.75	403	385	368
Colo.	446	430	408	.97	1.00	.90	433	430	367
N. Mex.	72	72	19	.80	.65	.55	18	14	10
Utah	100	99	103	1.21	1.20	1.10	121	119	113
Nev.	358	216	210	1.02	1.05	1.05	244	227	220
Wash.	51	58	60	1.22	1.25	1.30	63	72	78
Oreg.	292	334	347	1.13	1.10	1.15	330	367	399
Calif.	156	142	142	1.23	1.40	1.30	192	199	185
U.S.	14,580	14,621	14,440	.88	.75	.86	12,627	10,935	12,378

SOYBEANS

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes			Acreage for beans		
				Harvested	For	
	Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Average 1942-51	1952	harvest 1953
	Thousand acres					
N.Y.	13	7	7	9	5	5
N.J.	38	36	40	16	20	22
Pa.	74	37	37	29	19	20
Ohio	1,146	985	1,005	1,043	940	965
Ind.	1,684	1,728	1,814	1,480	1,638	1,723
Ill.	3,797	3,649	3,758	3,522	3,547	3,626
Mich.	130	105	118	101	92	113
Wis.	86	61	64	39	48	50
Minn.	741	1,197	1,400	672	1,155	1,365
Iowa	1,821	1,491	1,566	1,736	1,474	1,550
Mo.	912	1,801	1,963	808	1,724	1,864
N. Dak.	15	31	25	13	29	23
S. Dak.	35	89	90	32	85	88
Nebr.	40	90	108	36	88	108
Kans.	291	703	527	254	640	501
Del.	67	67	74	49	58	66
Id.	88	94	115	50	75	95
Va.	178	224	217	109	174	170
W. Va.	24	9	9	1	1	1
N.C.	400	432	393	252	290	259
S.C.	60	132	135	32	98	101
Ga.	73	90	100	14	32	36
Fla.	---	14	17	---	12	12
Ky.	198	220	209	99	114	109
Tenn.	236	326	300	107	181	179
Ala.	209	166	149	46	92	88
Miss.	367	618	494	183	455	355
Ark.	412	952	809	326	866	733
Ia.	112	130	117	33	41	39
Okla.	34	154	116	18	82	69
Texas	16	5	5	---	---	---
U.S.	13,300	15,643	15,781	11,114	14,075	14,335

RICE

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Average
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	48	70	---	2,200	2,300	---	1,056	1,610
Ark.	336	454	470	2,166	2,075	1,975	7,281	9,420	9,678
La.	595	588	606	1,770	2,150	1,950	10,523	12,642	11,317
Texas	456	552	580	2,070	2,475	2,450	9,498	13,662	14,210
Calif.	254	330	412	3,021	3,600	2,700	7,719	11,880	11,124
U.S.	1,645	1,972	2,158	2,127	2,468	2,245	35,120	48,660	48,439

1/Bags of 100 pounds.

PEANUTS									
Acreage for all purposes									
State	Grown alone			Interplanted			Equivalent solid 2/		
	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953
	1942-51:	1/		1942-51:	1/		1942-51:	1/	
Thousand acres									
Va.	155	122	111	---	---	---	155	122	111
N.C.	294	210	193	---	---	---	294	210	193
Tenn.	2	3	3	---	---	---	2	3	3
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	456	335	307	---	---	---	457	335	307
S.C.	35	12	10	---	---	---	36	12	10
Ga.	1,212	617	598	255	120	110	1,340	677	653
Fla.	254	195	195	115	70	60	312	230	225
Ala.	574	259	262	30	2	---	589	260	262
Miss.	26	8	7	---	---	---	27	8	7
TOTAL (S.E. area)	2,101	1,091	1,072	404	192	170	2,304	1,187	1,157
Ark.	32	7	7	---	---	---	33	7	7
La.	18	4	---	---	---	---	18	4	---
Okla.	264	123	138	---	---	---	265	123	138
Texas	783	373	366	---	---	---	786	373	366
N. Mex.	9	5	5	---	---	---	9	5	5
TOTAL (S.W. area)	1,106	512	516	---	---	---	1,111	512	516
UNITED STATES	3,664	1,938	1,895	416	192	170	3,872	2,034	1,980

1/Revised.

2/Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED									
Acreage harvested 1/:									
State	Yield per acre			Production					
	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953
	1942-51:	2/		1942-51:	2/		1942-51:	2/	
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	152	118	1,291	1,950	195,571	230,100			
N.C.	277	201	1,106	1,550	304,009	311,550			
Tenn.	2	3	772	800	5,532	2,400			
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	436	322	1,167	1,690	505,112	544,050			
S.C.	30	10	649	790	18,922	7,900			
Georgia	984	506	736	800	709,130	404,800			
Fla.	94	54	692	890	63,890	48,060			
Ala.	445	209	719	1,000	315,191	209,000			
Miss.	18	6	356	325	6,247	1,950			
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,573	785	722	856	1,113,380	671,710			
Ark.	15	5	400	370	5,670	1,850			
La.	7	2	326	350	2,430	700			
Okla.	232	110	499	410	114,156	45,100			
Texas	679	230	470	370	312,916	85,100			
N. Mex.	9	5	994	1,100	8,859	5,500			
TOTAL (S.W. area)	943	352	482	393	444,030	138,250			
UNITED STATES	2,951	1,459	714	928	2,062,522	1,354,010			

1/Equivalent solid acreage. 2/Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1953

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average: 1952	Harvest: 1953	Average: 1952	cated: 1952	Average: 1952	cated: 1952			
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953			
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	7	9	10	944	690	980	65	62	98
New York	134	150	142	1,031	1,100	1,150	1,403	1,650	1,633
Michigan	496	340	364	237	1,150	1,100	4,352	3,910	4,004
Total N.W.	641	499	516	215	1,127	1,111	5,345	5,622	5,735
Nebraska	65	56	67	1,482	2,000	1,700	961	1,120	1,139
Montana	23	6	8	1,354	1,650	1,600	283	99	128
Idaho	141	118	150	1,675	1,900	1,300	2,366	2,242	2,700
Wyoming	86	54	60	1,346	1,520	1,500	1,145	821	900
Washington	6	11	23	1,370	1,750	1,350	97	192	310
Total N.W.	322	245	308	1,517	1,826	1,681	4,864	4,474	5,177
Colorado	300	181	235	680	1,200	850	2,006	2,172	1,998
New Mexico	161	40	55	290	340	400	472	136	220
Arizona	13	8	8	514	380	400	65	30	32
Utah	10	4	9	493	700	500	46	28	45
Total S.W.	483	233	307	551	1,015	748	2,592	2,366	2,395
California:									
Standard Lima	33	81	68	1,464	1,256	1,850	1,197	1,503	1,258
Baby Lima	72	28	31	1,518	1,707	1,700	1,096	478	527
Other	189	186	179	1,200	1,255	1,200	2,281	2,334	2,148
Total Calif.	344	295	278	1,322	1,463	1,415	4,574	4,315	3,933
United States	1,791	1,272	1,409	1,007	1,819	1,216	17,876	16,777	17,140

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average: 1952	Harvest: 1953	Average: 1952	cated: 1952	Average: 1952	cated: 1952			
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953			
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	3/ 4	3	5	3/ 930	1,200	1,100	3/ 39	36	55
N. Dak.	3/ 10	3	5	3/ 1,060	700	1,000	3/ 109	21	50
Mont.	24	5	6	1,200	1,400	1,450	276	70	87
Idaho	136	62	78	1,286	1,400	1,400	1,758	868	1,092
Wyo.	3	7	6	1,157	2,150	1,300	30	149	78
Colo.	18	8	5	908	1,000	950	163	80	48
Wash.	235	110	125	1,321	1,100	1,450	3,136	1,210	1,812
Oreg.	27	8	8	1,224	1,150	1,400	346	92	112
Calif.	3/ 16	5	6	3/ 1,049	1,680	1,600	3/ 167	84	96
U.S.	471	211	244	1,264	1,237	1,406	5,998	2,610	3,430

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

July 1, 1953

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1952	cated:	Average:	1952	cated	
	:1942-51:	1952	1953	:1942-51:	1953	:1942-51:	1952	1953	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Mich.	7	5	4	7.5	7.0	8.0	51	35	32
Wis.	12	9	6	12.4	13.0	12.5	147	117	75
Minn.	1,306	1,048	1,100	10.0	10.0	10.5	13,147	10,480	11,550
Iowa	122	40	25	12.6	13.5	14.0	1,511	540	350
N. Dak.	1,538	1,527	2,367	7.9	8.5	8.0	12,332	12,980	18,936
S. Dak.	508	487	701	9.2	8.5	10.0	4,618	4,140	7,010
Kans.	112	7	4	6.4	5.5	4.0	724	38	16
Okla.	16	2	---	6.0	5.0	---	90	10	---
Tex.	108	125	144	7.4	8.5	7.0	734	1,062	1,008
Mont.	189	12	26	7.0	9.5	9.0	1,336	114	234
Ariz.	20	3	---	25.0	26.0	---	504	78	---
Calif.	149	44	24	20.7	32.0	31.0	2,933	1,408	744
U.S.	4,107	3,309	4,401	9.3	9.4	9.1	38,312	31,002	59,955

TOBACCO

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For							
	Average:	harvest:	Average:	1952	cated:	Average:	1952	cated	
	:1942-51:	1952	1953	:1942-51:	1953	:1942-51:	1952	1953	
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	6,930	6,000	6,600	1,554	1,530	1,538	10,766	9,178	10,549
Conn.	17,950	17,300	16,500	1,366	1,432	1,416	24,455	24,778	23,367
N.Y.	630	300	100	1,345	1,300	1,400	851	260	140
Pa.	34,660	23,500	24,700	1,446	1,550	1,570	50,252	36,428	38,738
Ohio	20,420	19,700	18,200	1,194	1,514	1,345	24,318	29,835	24,435
Ind.	10,070	11,000	9,900	1,238	1,417	1,296	12,512	15,588	12,830
Wis.	21,430	15,100	14,200	1,474	1,450	1,460	31,593	21,895	20,732
Minn.	510	300	300	1,370	1,300	1,300	644	390	390
Mo.	5,640	5,000	4,600	1,032	1,320	800	5,825	6,600	3,680
Kans.	220	100	100	1,012	1,190	950	225	119	95
Md.	45,040	51,000	47,000	758	775	825	34,739	39,525	38,775
Va.	126,810	137,400	128,200	1,159	1,348	1,198	147,317	125,155	152,265
W. Va.	3,010	3,300	3,000	1,154	1,410	1,300	3,487	4,653	3,900
N.C.	680,330	747,000	695,300	1,159	1,229	1,302	790,858	918,250	905,000
S.C.	116,800	132,000	122,000	1,181	1,310	1,400	138,642	172,920	170,800
Ga.	93,470	112,100	103,100	1,071	1,115	1,239	101,184	125,035	127,767
Fla.	21,800	26,700	24,700	1,092	1,141	1,092	22,058	30,453	26,982
Ky.	361,460	350,200	326,700	1,144	1,365	1,281	414,763	478,195	418,582
Tenn.	109,510	114,200	109,600	1,215	1,356	1,329	133,834	154,827	145,620
Ala.	380	600	600	876	920	950	337	588	570
La.	350	300	200	543	600	550	188	180	112
U.S.	1,677,400	1,773,000	1,655,600	1,158	1,272	1,284	1,943,844	2,254,855	2,125,427

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

CROP REPORT

as of

July 1, 1953

July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage		For harvest	Yield per acre		Average		Indicated		Production		
		Average	1952		Average	1952	Average	1952	Average	1952	Average	1952	Average
Pounds													
Acres													
Thousand pounds													
CLASS 1, BLUE-CURED:													
Virginia	11	98,800	110,000	101,000	1,130	1,310	1,125	111,994	1,125	144,100	113,625		
North Carolina	11	261,700	287,000	267,000	1,084	1,150	1,075	284,910	1,075	330,050	287,025		
Total Old Belt	11	360,500	397,000	368,000	1,096	1,164	1,059	366,904	1,059	474,150	400,650		
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	328,200	356,000	331,000	1,203	1,270	1,450	395,530	1,450	452,120	479,950		
North Carolina	13	80,100	92,000	86,000	1,180	1,260	1,375	94,852	1,375	115,920	118,250		
South Carolina	13	116,800	132,000	122,000	1,181	1,310	1,400	138,642	1,400	172,920	170,800		
Total S. Co. Belt	13	196,900	224,000	208,000	1,180	1,289	1,390	233,494	1,390	288,840	289,050		
Georgia	14	92,550	111,000	102,000	1,070	1,115	1,240	100,183	1,240	123,765	126,480		
Florida	14	18,400	22,700	21,300	977	1,140	1,030	18,177	1,030	25,678	23,004		
Alabama	14	370	600	600	874	980	950	329	950	588	570		
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	111,320	134,300	123,900	1,054	1,119	1,211	118,689	1,211	150,231	150,054		
Total All Blue-cured Types 11-14	11-14	993,920	1,111,300	1,030,900	1,124	1,229	1,230	1,214,616	1,230	1,365,321	1,319,704		
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:													
Total Virginia Belt	21	12,610	9,800	10,000	1,058	1,250	1,200	13,112	1,200	12,250	12,000		
Kentucky	22	11,560	8,400	8,500	1,041	1,100	1,125	12,022	1,125	9,240	9,562		
Tennessee	22	25,880	19,500	20,200	1,146	1,230	1,275	29,557	1,275	25,542	25,755		
Total Hopkinsville	22	37,440	28,200	28,700	1,113	1,233	1,231	41,578	1,231	34,782	35,317		
Clarksville Belt	23	13,610	7,500	8,000	1,018	1,200	1,075	13,964	1,075	9,000	8,600		
Tennessee	23	3,040	1,900	1,900	1,033	1,150	1,100	3,156	1,100	2,185	2,090		
Total Paducah-Hayfield Belt	23	16,650	9,400	9,900	1,021	1,190	1,080	17,119	1,080	11,185	10,690		
Total All Fire-cured Types 21-23	21-23	176,650	127,400	130,800	1,113	1,223	1,194	171,928	1,194	158,217	156,007		
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:													
3A Light Air-cured													
Ohio	31	14,000	14,000	12,700	1,132	1,500	1,300	15,828	1,300	21,000	16,510		
Indiana	31	9,920	10,900	9,800	1,241	1,420	1,300	12,354	1,300	15,478	12,740		
Missouri	31	5,640	5,000	4,600	1,032	1,320	800	5,825	800	6,600	3,680		
Kansas	31	220	100	100	1,012	1,190	950	225	950	119	95		
Virginia	31	12,280	14,200	13,200	1,548	1,765	1,700	19,167	1,700	25,063	22,440		
West Virginia	31	3,010	3,300	3,000	1,154	1,410	1,300	3,487	1,300	4,653	3,900		
North Carolina	31	10,330	12,000	11,300	1,487	1,680	1,750	15,567	1,750	20,160	19,775		
Kentucky	31	309,400	315,000	290,000	1,156	1,380	1,300	359,356	1,300	434,700	377,000		
Tennessee	31	76,400	89,000	84,000	1,252	1,375	1,350	96,446	1,350	122,375	113,400		
Total Burley Belt	31	441,210	463,500	429,700	1,291	1,403	1,329	528,262	1,329	650,148	569,540		
Total Southern Maryland	31	45,040	51,000	47,000	758	775	825	34,739	825	39,525	38,775		
Belt	32	45,040	51,000	47,000	758	775	825	34,739	825	39,525	38,775		
Total All Light Air-cured 31-32	31-32	763,250	514,500	475,700	1,151	1,340	1,279	563,001	1,279	689,673	608,315		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of July 10, 1953
CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
July 1, 1953

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
	Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	910	1,154	700	968
New Hampshire	909	1,216	474	1,068
Vermont	783	3/1,080	643	873
Massachusetts	2,621	3,160	1,224	2,698
Rhode Island	209	235	102	218
Connecticut	1,255	1,656	973	1,512
New York	14,690	3/17,291	11,395	12,710
New Jersey	2,529	3,318	1,911	2,368
Pennsylvania	6,582	7,626	4,590	4,838
Total North Atlantic	30,490	36,736	22,012	27,053
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	449	316	186	288
Maryland	1,279	1,127	1,192	1,183
Virginia	9,262	9,560	9,577	8,680
West Virginia	3,693	3,780	3,770	3,135
North Carolina	1,067	1,269	2,053	944
Total South Atlantic	15,792	16,052	16,778	14,230
Total Eastern States	46,282	52,788	38,790	41,283
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,389	3/4,400	2,491	3,366
Indiana	1,374	1,806	1,069	1,444
Illinois	3,200	3,995	2,184	2,993
Michigan	7,070	9,085	5,508	8,520
Wisconsin	976	1,207	1,238	1,088
Minnesota	181	342	182	274
Iowa	153	264	214	221
Missouri	1,198	1,440	799	800
Nebraska	79	86	72	76
Kansas	419	432	207	119
Total North Central	18,040	23,057	13,964	16,901
South Central:				
Kentucky	302	376	308	319
Tennessee	368	399	380	390
Arkansas	543	510	270	146
Total South Central	1,214	1,285	958	855
Total Central States	19,254	24,342	14,922	19,756
Western States:				
Montana	164	3/40	100	74
Idaho	1,590	3/1,610	1,659	1,617
Colorado	1,373	3/1,292	1,320	880
New Mexico	672	3/825	693	103
Utah	443	493	325	330
Washington	28,698	19,108	22,780	28,000
Oregon	2,757	2,360	2,700	2,618
California	8,002	7,832	9,200	7,659
Total Western States	43,689	33,530	38,777	41,281
Total 35 States	109,224	110,660	92,489	102,320

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested in account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows(1,000 bu.): Maine, 23; Vt., 43; Mass., 190; R.I., 16; Conn., 132; N.Y., 2,594; N.J., 232; Pa., 970; Del., 32; Md., 34; Va., 700; N.Va., 208; Ohio, 528; Ind., 181; Ill., 519; Mich., 1,635; Wis., 60; Minn., 34; Iowa, 13; Mo., 144; Nebr., 4; Kans., 35; Ky., 56; Tenn., 20; Ark., 26; Mont., 6; Idaho, 50; Colo., 155; N. Mex., 82; Utah, 49.

3/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Vt., 21; N.Y., 441; Ohio, 132; Mont., 8; Idaho, 131; Colo., 84; N.Mex., 25.

PEACHES

State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/		Indicated 1953
		1951	1952	
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	10	9	6	14
Mass.	57	87	55	87
R.I.	13	21	17	22
Conn.	129	148	141	171
N.Y.	1,227	1,312	1,311	1,309
N.J.	1,578	1,992	1,363	2,001
Pa.	2,087	2,352	2,280	2,223
Ohio	879	907	833	888
Ind.	445	72	472	411
Ill.	1,564	224	1,387	1,095
Mich.	3,512	605	3,397	3,150
Mo.	532	304	675	396
Kans.	88	130	132	45
Del.	326	148	99	130
Md.	483	476	455	428
Va.	1,449	1,771	1,751	1,520
W.Va.	529	581	574	470
N.C.	1,731	1,806	1,648	1,300
S.C.	3,314	4,980	3,286	3,328
Ga.	2,802	3,975	2,496	3,220
Fla.	59	24	18	23
Ky.	431	72	497	266
Tenn.	488	80	450	225
Ala.	826	256	585	576
Miss.	596	255	432	544
Ark.	1,839	1,044	1,539	1,620
La.	174	63	66	156
Okla.	405	413	247	240
Texas	1,149	696	346	1,004
Idaho	294	350	360	180
Colo.	1,761	316	2,053	1,144
N.Mex.	174	270	336	36
Utah	650	300	648	468
Wash.	1,967	810	1,624	1,998
Oreg.	570	400	600	576
Calif., all	31,957	35,878	30,378	32,295
Clingstone 2/	20,577	24,544	19,127	21,877
Freestone	11,380	11,334	11,251	10,418
U.S.	3/67,012	63,627	62,560	63,559

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Mainly for canning.

3/U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEARS

State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/		Indicated 1953
		1951	1952	
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	42	45	32	45
Conn.	48	53	49	53
N.Y.	643	486	396	456
Pa.	262	200	186	178
Ohio	224	200	162	156
Ind.	123	100	81	85
Ill.	277	204	152	223
Mich.	690	966	1,036	1,120
Mo.	178	132	120	99
Kans.	82	78	49	34
Va.	177	102	137	74
W.Va.	67	59	63	47
N.C.	179	154	172	158
S.C.	86	64	36	58
Ga.	298	241	221	210
Fla.	137	75	110	99
Ky.	106	56	93	81
Tenn.	130	58	118	96
Ala.	211	99	99	117
Miss.	245	126	162	202
Ark.	143	94	56	96
La.	158	70	110	104
Okla.	135	104	40	90
Texas	326	261	106	304
Idaho	56	58	72	52
Colo.	188	193	208	150
Utah	160	198	276	78
Wash., all	6,906	5,554	4,944	7,448
Bartlett	5,108	3,970	3,800	5,504
Other	1,798	1,584	1,344	1,944
Oreg., all	5,030	4,997	5,618	6,580
Bartlett	2,009	2,147	2,230	2,632
Other	3,021	2,850	3,388	3,948
Calif., all	13,038	15,001	16,043	12,417
Bartlett	11,451	13,001	14,543	10,834
Other	1,588	2,000	1,500	1,583
U.S.	2/30,396	30,028	30,947	30,910

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
July 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

July 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (L.D.T.)

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
T o n s				
N.Y.	56,850	60,700	62,300	60,500
N.J.	1,700	1,300	1,000	1,000
Pa.	17,430	17,400	18,000	13,600
Ohio	13,680	15,600	13,700	13,100
Ind.	1,680	800	1,100	700
Ill.	2,660	2,000	1,800	2,300
Mich.	31,580	10,000	39,600	40,000
Iowa	2,640	2,200	2,000	2,400
Mo.	4,270	4,400	3,600	3,200
Kans.	1,780	1,300	800	700
Va.	1,425	1,100	1,100	1,000
W.Va.	1,120	900	900	700
N.C.	3,840	3,200	2,700	2,600
S.C.	1,220	1,500	1,200	1,300
Ga.	1,980	1,900	1,900	1,600
Ark.	9,490	10,800	8,500	2,600
Ariz.	1,240	2,500	2,800	3,600
Wash.	19,580	22,700	33,100	36,100
Oreg.	1,460	1,500	1,300	1,400
Calif., all	2,695,200	3,228,000	2,976,000	2,562,000
Wine varieties	575,300	651,000	656,000	571,000
Table varieties	570,700	768,000	657,000	548,000
Raisin varieties	1,549,200	1,809,000	1,663,000	1,443,000
Raisins 2/	259,300	242,000	290,000	---
Not dried	512,000	841,000	503,000	---
U.S.	3/ 2,874,200	3,389,800	3,173,400	2,755,400

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): New York, 2,400. 2/Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 3/U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1952	Indicated			Average	1952	Indicated	
	1942-51		1953			1942-51		1953	
FIGS:					MALNUTS:				
Tons					Tons				
California					California	63,560	73,000	60,000	
Dried 2/31,990		2/28,200			Oregon	6,950	8,200	8,800	
Not dried 15,200		15,000			2 States	70,510	81,200	68,800	
OLIVES:					FILBERTS:				
California	47,300	57,000			Oregon	6,200	11,000	7,400	
ALMONDS:					Washington	938	1,250	1,120	
California	34,810	36,400	40,000		2 States	7,138	12,250	8,520	
					AVOCADOS:				
					Florida	3,270	8,700		

C o n d i t i o n J u l y 1									
FIGS:					OLIVES:				
Percent					Percent				
Calif.-dried	83	80			76: California	57	65		50
AVOCADOS:									
Florida	56	65	51						

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Filberts, Oregon, 220. 2/Dry basis.

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	AND	STATE	Production 1/				Condition July 1		
			Average	1950	1951	Indic.	Average	(New Crop) 1/	
			1941-50			1952	1942-51	1952	1953
			Thousand boxes				Percent		
<u>ORANGES:</u>									
California, all			47,640	45,210	38,410	45,300	79	79	72
Navels and Misc. 2/			17,779	14,610	12,600	16,600	78	74	77
Valencias			29,861	30,600	25,810	28,700	80	80	70
Florida, all			49,940	67,300	78,600	72,800	70	73	73
Early and Midseason 3/			27,110	36,800	45,800	42,300	71	73	73
Valencias			22,830	30,500	34,800	30,500	69	73	72
Texas, all			3,621	2,700	300	1,000	61	45	57
Early and Midseason 2/			2,280	1,800	200	700	4/50	45	57
Valencias			1,341	900	100	300	4/47	44	56
Arizona, all			992	1,400	730	850	71	68	79
Navels and Misc. 2/			510	650	350	400	4/66	67	78
Valencias			483	750	380	450	4/69	69	80
Louisiana, all 2/			314	300	50	50	70	30	43
5 States 5/			102,507	116,910	118,090	120,000	75	75	72
Total Early & Midseason 6/			47,992	54,160	57,000	60,050	---	---	---
Total Valencias			54,515	62,750	61,090	59,950	---	---	---
<u>TANGERINES:</u>									
Florida			4,100	4,800	4,500	4,900	61	66	64
All oranges and tangerines									
5 States 5/			106,607	121,710	122,590	124,900	---	---	---
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>									
Florida, all			28,140	33,200	36,000	32,500	63	66	70
Seedless			12,490	15,800	17,700	17,200	66	67	71
Other			15,650	17,400	18,300	15,300	61	66	69
Texas, all			16,772	7,500	200	400	53	23	46
Arizona, all			3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700	70	76	75
California, all			2,966	2,730	2,160	2,420	80	82	81
Desert Valleys			1,175	1,160	630	820	80	81	85
Other			1,792	1,570	1,530	1,600	80	82	79
4 States 5/			51,222	46,580	40,500	38,020	61	51	62
<u>LEMONS:</u>									
California 5/			12,614	13,450	12,800	11,900	76	72	76
<u>LIMES:</u>									
Florida 5/			294	280	260	320	71	70	71
July 1 forecast of 1953 crop									
Florida limes			---	---	---	290	---	---	---

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes); 1950 - 1,100; 1951 - 1,700; 1952 - 1,700. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average :			Production 1/			Indicated		
	1942-51:	1951	1952	1942-51:	1951	1952	1942-51:	1951	1952

Tons
Fresh Basis

APRICOTS:

California	201,100	172,000	158,000	189,000
Washington	19,040	4,800	13,800	16,500
Utah	5,530	6,400	5,000	1,000
3 States	225,670	183,200	176,800	206,500

PLUMS:

Michigan	4,950	4,800	7,800	6,800
California	81,000	2/ 97,000	53,000	88,000

PRUNES:

Idaho	21,680	22,000	2/ 23,800	19,500
Washington, all	22,040	13,600	16,900	21,800
Eastern Washington	16,470	10,600	13,200	18,700
Western Washington	5,570	3,000	3,700	3,100
Oregon, all	70,110	59,800	45,100	55,500
Eastern Oregon	14,450	5,800	11,600	12,600
Western Oregon	55,660	54,000	33,500	42,900

California	182,600	Dry Basis 3/ 127,000	135,000	136,000
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951, and 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1951-Prunes, Western Oregon, 2,600; California, 1,000 (dry basis); 1952-Apricots, Utah, 400; Plums, Michigan, 390; Prunes, Idaho, 900; Western Oregon, 1,600. 2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1951-Plums, California, 3,000; 1952-Prunes, Idaho, 400. 3/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Average:	1951	1952	Average:	1951	1952
	1942-51:	1951	1952	1942-51:	1951	1952

	Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,940	6,000	3,500	3,300	18,530	30,200
Pa.	1,210	1,600	1,400	800	6,520	12,000
Ohio	409	520	510	390	2,064	2,600
Mich.	4,660	6,800	9,400	8,800	54,350	2/ 64,700
Wis.	---	---	---	---	12,340	14,500
5 Eastern States	2,219	14,920	14,810	13,290	94,104	144,000
Mont.	577	40	1,980	1,490	220	30
Idaho	2,629	3,250	2/ 4,000	1,940	530	610
Colo.	455	380	1,020	180	3,243	3,200
Utah	3,264	4,000	5,200	1,400	2,280	3,200
Wash.	25,090	12,700	16,200	22,400	3,800	3,500
Oreg.	20,760	16,700	17,100	24,100	2,420	3,700
Calif.	29,530	19,800	39,500	29,700	---	---

7 Western States	82,365	56,870	85,000	81,210	12,563	14,240
12 States	91,584	71,790	99,810	94,500	106,667	152,240

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1951 and 1952, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1951-Washington Sweet, 1,220; Colorado Sour, 200; 1952-Michigan Sweet, 300; Idaho Sweet, 750; Michigan Sour, 5,000; Utah Sour, 400. 2/Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1951-Michigan Sour, 8,700; 1952-Idaho Sweet, 100; Michigan Sour, 2,000.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average: 1952	harvest:	Average: 1952	cated	Average: 1952	cated	1952	cated	1953
	1942-51:	1953	1942-51:	1953	1942-51:	1953	1942-51:	1953	

	Acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	21,300	11,800	14,000	9.8	11.1	12.0	218	131	168
Mich.	73,800	49,300	48,000	8.8	10.7	10.5	663	527	504
Wis.	12,200	7,600	9,000	9.8	8.7	10.0	118	65	90
Minn.	38,400	56,800	58,000	10.0	9.3	10.0	384	529	580
N.Dak.	18,700	25,600	30,000	10.6	9.4	10.5	195	241	315
S.Dak.	5,300	3,400	4,000	10.0	13.8	12.0	52	47	48
Febr.	55,800	57,900	54,000	12.3	15.6	13.5	680	904	729
Kans.	6,100	4,700	5,000	9.8	10.6	10.0	60	50	50
Mont.	64,900	37,300	42,000	11.6	13.8	13.5	749	515	567
Idaho	68,700	56,500	73,000	16.2	18.6	17.5	1,122	1,052	1,278
Wyo.	32,500	34,000	34,000	11.9	13.8	13.0	386	468	442
Colo.	139,300	112,900	117,000	13.6	17.2	14.5	1,387	1,941	1,696
Utah	35,300	20,400	26,000	14.3	12.7	15.5	503	260	403
Wash.	14,800	21,100	30,000	20.5	21.6	21.0	308	456	630
Oreg.	16,700	13,200	16,000	18.5	22.9	19.0	312	302	304
Calif. 1/	133,500	149,100	161,000	17.2	17.7	19.0	2,304	2,656	3,059
Other									
States	7,600	3,800	6,000	11.2	11.6	10.3	85	44	62
U.S.	745,000	665,400	727,000	13.4	15.3	15.0	10,027	10,169	10,925

1/Relates to year of harvest. In California, 1952 crop includes some acreage intended for harvest in fall of 1952, but not harvested until spring of 1953.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average: 1952	harvest:	Average: 1952	cated	Average: 1952	cated	1952	cated	1953
	1942-51:	1953	1942-51:	1953	1942-51:	1953	1942-51:	1953	

	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	282.6	299	302	18.8	20.3	19.0	5,280	6,073	5,738
Fla.	33.2	43.7	45.0	30.1	34.9	33.0	1,001	1,526	1,485
Total	315.8	342.7	347.0	19.9	22.2	20.8	6,281	7,599	7,223

POTATOES 1/									
GROUP	Acres harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average:	1952	For	Average:	1952	Indi-	Average:	1952	Indi-
STATE	1942-51:	harvest:	1953:	1942-51:	1953:	cated:	1942-51:	1952:	cated:
	1942-51:	1953:	1953:	1942-51:	1953:	1953:	1942-51:	1952:	1953:
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
LATE STATES:									
Maine	175	145	145	364	360	440	61,943	52,300	63,800
New Hampshire	6.0	4.1	4.0	308	255	250	1,182	1,046	1,000
Vermont	8.4	4.3	4.4	167	180	195	1,308	774	858
Massachusetts	16.8	8.3	3.4	195	205	225	3,078	1,702	1,890
Rhode Island	5.8	4.7	4.4	228	245	260	1,302	1,152	1,144
Connecticut	14.7	8.7	8.5	236	255	260	3,132	2,218	2,310
N.Y., L.I.	61	53	54	277	325	315	16,633	17,325	17,910
N.Y., Up-State	97	54	51	186	250	255	16,486	13,500	13,005
Pa.	118	64	60	178	225	240	19,466	14,400	14,400
W.Va.	25	14	15	101	85	90	2,426	1,190	1,350
9 Eastern	527.6	360.1	354.7	252.3	292.7	328.9	127,025	105,407	116,667
Ohio	49	24	24	166	200	205	7,170	4,800	4,930
Ind.	28	12	13	163	210	220	4,109	2,520	2,860
Ill.	17.0	6.5	6.0	93	80	80	1,497	520	480
Mich.	130	56	57	132	185	180	16,036	10,360	10,260
Wis.	107	56	67	131	215	200	12,363	12,040	13,400
Minn.	140	68	78	130	180	180	16,792	12,240	14,040
Iowa	23	10	10	112	125	120	2,483	1,250	1,200
N.Dak.	136	78	90	151	180	190	19,744	14,040	17,100
S.Dak.	26	11	12	103	115	150	2,458	1,265	1,800
9 Central	656.0	321.5	357.0	156.7	183.6	185.0	82,652	59,035	66,060
Nebr.	58	31	30	182	245	225	10,146	7,595	6,750
Mont.	14.9	10.5	10.5	168	245	225	2,391	3,572	2,362
Idaho	160	138	148	253	310	280	40,236	42,780	41,440
Wyo.	11.0	7.0	6.6	184	240	200	1,946	1,680	1,320
Colo.	71	52	56	253	385	300	17,598	30,030	16,800
N.Mex.	2.8	.8	.6	106	100	110	270	80	66
Utah	15.1	12.4	13.5	199	255	250	2,981	3,162	3,375
Nev.	2.4	1.7	1.6	216	310	250	497	527	400
Wash.	34	26	29	310	410	400	10,310	10,660	11,600
Oreg.	42	33	38	270	345	315	11,214	11,385	11,970
Calif. 1/	32	42	42	338	380	360	13,167	15,960	15,120
11 Western	450.3	354.4	375.2	249.9	328.5	295.9	110,654	116,421	111,203
29 LATE									
STATES	1,634.0	1036.0	1087.5	206.6	271.1	270.3	320,330	280,863	295,930
INTERMEDIATE STATES:									
N.J.	54	26	25	218	186	257	11,286	4,836	6,225
Del.	3.4	4.9	6.6	114	176	234	394	862	1,544
Md.	14.3	6.4	6.7	125	122	149	1,703	781	998
Va.	59	34	36	148	138	185	8,359	4,692	6,660
N.C.	34	19	19	92	82	85	3,125	1,558	1,615
Mo.	25	12	12.1	111	90	49	2,711	1,080	593
Kans.	15.0	4.0	4.2	95	55	53	1,404	220	223
7 INTERMED.									
STATES	204.2	106.3	102.6	148.1	152.0	164.8	28,922	14,022	18,052
36 LATE &									
INTERMED.	1,838.7	1142.3	1197.1	200.2	258.2	260.6	340,252	294,892	311,988

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
July 1, 1953

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)									
GROUP	Acres harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
AND	Average	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
STATE	1942-51	1952	harvest	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	1952	cated
			1953			1953			1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY STATES:									
N.C.	74	44	47	132	124	135	9,513	5,456	6,345
S.C.	20	12	12	112	154	118	2,342	1,848	1,416
Ga.	16.4	6.0	6.0	72	76	66	1,138	456	396
Fla.	28.5	31.0	41.5	170	246	236	4,696	7,626	9,724
Tenn.	34	17	16	87	80	80	2,879	1,360	1,380
Ala.	41	29	37	99	142	164	3,907	4,112	6,058
Miss.	21	8	7	69	56	58	1,445	448	406
Ark.	32	12	11	83	65	43	2,627	780	473
La.	31.0	10.6	12.5	60	72	86	1,847	763	1,075
Okla.	18.0	5.0	4.8	72	80	50	1,236	400	340
Texas	42	17	22	98	120	109	4,040	2,040	2,398
Ariz.	4.9	4.1	5.8	286	370	361	1,403	1,517	2,094
Calif. 1/	64	60	82	387	430	400	24,780	25,800	32,800
13 EARLY STATES	426.5	253.7	304.6	152.7	205.8	212.7	61,755	52,612	64,785
U.S.	2,265.2	1,398.0	1,501.7	191.2	248.6	250.9	411,007	347,504	376,773
1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.									

SWEET POTATOES									
State	Acres harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-			
	1942-51	1952 harvest	1942-51	1952	1942-51	1952	1942-51	1952	1953
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	14	15	146	150	150	2,307	2,100	2,250
Ind.	1.2	.5	.5	119	110	120	141	55	60
Ill.	2.5	1.1	1.1	93	90	90	225	99	99
Iowa	1.4	1.0	1.0	99	110	100	142	110	100
Mo.	5.7	2.2	2.0	101	80	75	545	176	150
Kans.	1.7	.7	.7	108	60	50	184	42	55
Del.	1.1	.6	.4	130	125	150	135	75	58
Md.	7.8	5.0	6.0	152	155	155	1,188	775	930
Va.	23	17	19	120	130	125	2,687	2,310	2,750
N.C.	60	39	45	107	100	110	6,492	3,900	4,950
S.C.	51	26	28	96	80	90	4,929	2,080	2,520
Ga.	68	24	26	77	70	75	5,280	1,680	1,950
Fla.	13.1	8.0	12.0	67	70	72	875	560	864
Ky.	12.3	5.0	5.4	86	80	85	1,056	400	458
Tenn.	27	12	13	97	95	95	2,620	1,140	1,235
Ala.	54	17	16	81	60	75	4,406	1,020	1,200
Miss.	49	19	18	87	57	60	4,351	1,083	1,080
Ark.	16.7	6.7	6.5	80	60	55	1,323	402	353
La.	100	88	97	94	90	90	9,418	7,920	8,730
Okla.	7.2	2.0	2.0	70	50	50	482	100	100
Texas	53	27	27	82	45	60	4,372	1,215	1,620
Calif.	11	10	10	108	115	120	1,172	1,150	1,200
U.S.	583.3	325.8	351.6	93.6	86.8	93.0	54,331	28,292	32,627

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

July 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
July 1, 1953

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	1953
Pounds				
Me.	20.2	22.5	22.1	22.7
N.H.	19.3	19.4	20.1	22.5
Vt.	21.0	21.7	22.8	22.5
Mass.	20.9	22.0	22.0	21.0
Conn.	19.6	22.4	21.0	21.2
N.Y.	22.2	25.8	25.4	25.0
N.J.	22.6	23.4	22.8	22.6
Pa.	21.7	23.3	22.3	22.4
N. Atl.	22.25	23.90	23.29	23.30
Ohio	20.3	22.3	22.1	21.9
Ind.	19.4	20.9	21.2	20.8
Ill.	19.7	23.0	20.9	21.3
Mich.	23.4	25.2	25.7	25.2
Wis.	24.2	26.1	26.3	25.6
E. N. Cent.	22.24	24.36	24.48	23.91
Minn.	21.9	23.7	24.8	24.9
Iowa	20.4	21.7	21.6	22.0
Mo.	15.3	17.7	14.7	15.7
N. Dak.	20.1	21.7	20.3	21.6
S. Dak.	17.7	19.7	18.3	19.2
Nebr.	18.7	20.1	19.2	21.1
Kans.	16.9	18.5	15.3	17.7
W. N. Cent.	18.91	20.63	19.37	20.69
Ne.	18.5	18.8	18.4	19.2
Va.	15.8	17.1	15.2	17.9
W. Va.	15.7	17.5	14.9	15.2
N.C.	14.6	14.5	14.6	15.9
S.C.	12.3	13.7	12.4	12.4
Ga.	10.4	11.3	10.4	10.6
S. Atl.	14.56	15.51	13.28	15.29
Ky.	15.1	15.9	14.5	15.1
Tenn.	13.7	14.1	12.3	13.2
Ala.	10.4	10.8	10.5	10.2
Miss.	9.3	9.8	7.9	8.4
Ark.	10.8	11.3	9.6	10.2
Okla.	12.8	12.3	11.4	11.9
Tex.	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.3
S. Cent.	11.64	11.85	10.89	11.12
Mont.	20.4	21.2	21.8	21.0
Idaho	22.6	23.5	23.4	24.4
Wyo.	20.6	21.6	22.1	22.5
Colo.	19.5	20.8	20.0	20.2
Utah	21.2	22.5	24.8	22.4
Wash.	23.7	24.1	22.3	25.1
Oreg.	22.2	23.2	22.4	22.5
Calif.	22.2	23.8	23.4	25.6
West	21.68	22.32	22.46	23.43
U.S.	18.66	20.07	19.34	19.73

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,
July 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June 1952	Number of layers on hand during June 1953	Eggs per 100 layers 1952	Eggs per 100 layers 1953	Total eggs produced during June 1952	Total eggs produced during June 1953	Jan.-June incl. 1952	Jan.-June incl. 1953
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions		
Ala.	2,930	3,041	1,788	1,680	52	51	325	333
Ark.	1,872	2,094	1,665	1,647	31	34	218	218
Calif.	730	690	1,788	1,776	13	12	89	80
Conn.	3,840	4,084	1,728	1,695	66	69	481	469
Del.	454	478	1,755	1,635	8	8	54	52
Fla.	3,058	3,409	1,692	1,554	52	53	341	346
Ill.	10,702	10,624	1,716	1,698	184	180	1,234	1,218
Ind.	11,252	12,622	1,662	1,644	187	208	1,361	1,363
Iowa	17,466	17,912	1,632	1,692	285	303	1,971	2,074
Kans.	52,304	54,954	1,679	1,670	878	918	5,911	6,133
Mich.	13,311	14,094	1,704	1,745	225	246	1,582	1,572
Mo.	12,872	12,992	1,680	1,707	216	222	1,542	1,550
Neb.	15,322	15,386	1,659	1,680	259	258	1,803	1,757
N.J.	7,578	7,509	1,686	1,698	128	128	899	890
N.Y.	10,086	10,498	1,632	1,728	171	180	1,174	1,125
Pa.	59,369	60,379	1,683	1,713	999	1,034	6,950	6,974
R.I.	17,378	17,068	1,728	1,794	300	306	2,117	2,120
S.C.	21,844	22,100	1,740	1,812	360	400	2,707	2,704
S.Dak.	13,212	12,850	1,617	1,647	214	212	1,568	1,501
Tenn.	3,237	3,114	1,693	1,782	55	55	358	343
Tex.	6,602	6,232	1,743	1,782	115	111	757	730
Va.	9,028	8,279	1,659	1,731	150	143	1,064	1,006
W.Dak.	2,696	2,282	1,620	1,662	157	140	1,125	1,035
W.Va.	80,987	78,525	1,693	1,751	1,371	1,375	9,691	9,439
Wis.	748	708	1,635	1,593	12	11	81	78
Wyo.	2,616	2,820	1,554	1,620	44	46	303	299
Ala.	5,980	5,804	1,539	1,572	92	91	637	624
Ark.	2,578	2,508	1,659	1,737	43	44	279	271
Calif.	7,729	7,746	1,458	1,497	113	116	732	730
Conn.	2,922	3,314	1,398	1,404	41	47	277	290
Del.	5,239	5,195	1,362	1,440	71	75	439	488
Fla.	2,046	2,447	1,452	1,476	30	36	216	244
Ill.	30,058	30,542	1,484	1,526	446	466	3,074	3,074
Ind.	6,235	6,366	1,560	1,590	97	101	731	721
Iowa	6,070	6,072	1,368	1,416	83	86	606	586
Kans.	4,850	4,530	1,380	1,425	67	65	443	413
Mich.	4,574	4,647	1,254	1,326	57	62	381	403
Mo.	4,658	4,595	1,401	1,446	65	66	433	430
Neb.	2,678	2,744	1,305	1,296	30	36	236	221
N.J.	6,526	5,428	1,521	1,557	96	85	696	598
N.Y.	17,117	15,218	1,536	1,521	263	231	1,762	1,548
Pa.	52,708	49,650	1,453	1,474	766	732	5,370	4,915
S.C.	1,327	1,275	1,644	1,728	22	22	145	142
Tenn.	1,212	1,279	1,776	1,710	22	22	140	131
Tex.	541	490	1,698	1,830	9	9	60	57
Utah	2,081	1,867	1,698	1,713	35	32	232	203
Va.	637	628	1,537	1,599	10	10	63	67
W.Dak.	436	430	1,458	1,554	6	7	46	46
W.Va.	2,075	2,037	1,734	1,662	36	34	239	231
Wis.	114	112	1,710	1,725	2	2	12	12
Wyo.	5,443	3,282	1,638	1,767	57	58	421	403
Ala.	2,488	2,396	1,761	1,743	44	42	315	299
Ark.	16,390	16,552	1,758	1,743	282	288	1,870	1,913
Calif.	30,744	30,328	1,727	1,734	531	526	3,354	3,329
U.S.	306,170	304,378	1,650	1,659	4,991	5,051	34,491	34,084

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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